STIC Search Report
EIC 2100

Scientific & Technical Information Center — USPTO

TO: Umar Arshad **Location: 4A29** **Art Unit : 2174** **Tuesday, May 11, 2004** **Case Serial Number: 09/830470**	**From: Carol Wong** **Location: EIC 2100** **PK2-4B33** **Phone: 305-9729** **carol.wong@uspto.gov**

Search Notes

Dear Examiner Arshad,

Attached in two formats are the search results (from commercial databases) for your case: paper and disk. Pls note that for the digital format, tagging of relevant items is not possible, and bolding of search terms is sometimes lost.

For the paper format, color tags mark the patents/articles which appear to be most relevant to the case. Color of tag has no significance. Pls review all documents, since untagged items might also be of interest. If you wish to order the complete text of any document, pls submit request(s) directly to the EIC2100 Reference Staff located in PK2-4B40.

Pls call if you have any questions or suggestions for additional terminology, or a different approach to searching the case. Finally, pls complete the attached Search Results Feedback Form, as the EIC/STIC is continually soliciting examiners' opinion of the search service.

Thanks,
Carol

sira
Search and Information
Resources Administration

Set	Items	Description
S1	943630	RIBBON? ? OR LINE OR LINES OR LINEAL? OR LINEAR? OR RECTIL-INEA?
S2	252855	BAR OR BARS
S3	217180	BAND OR BANDS
S4	789201	INTERSECT? OR OVERLAP? OR OVER()(LAP OR LAPS OR LAPED OR L-APING OR LAPPED OR LAPPING) OR CONVERG? OR CROSS???? ? OR CON-FLUEN? OR MEET???? ? OR INTERCROSS? OR CRISSCROSS? OR BISECT?
S5	1319144	GRAPH? ? OR GRAPHICAL?? ? OR REPRESENT? OR VISUAL? OR IMAG-E? ? OR DIAGRAM? OR GRID OR GRIDS OR DISPLAY?
S6	186071	S5(3N)(DATA OR INFORMATION OR KNOWLEDGE? ? OR INFORMATIC? -?)
S7	1328904	RELATE? ? OR RELATION? OR RELATING OR INTERELAT? OR INTERR-ELAT? OR INTERCONNECT? OR CORRELA? OR CORELAT?
S8	623937	ASSOCIAT?
S9	958503	CONNECT?
S10	114663	ROW OR ROWS
S11	39204	(MODEL? ? OR MODELE?? ? OR MODELLE?? ? OR MODELING OR MODE-LLING OR MAP OR MAPS OR MAPPE?? ? OR MAPPING)(3N)(DATA OR INF-ORMATION OR KNOWLEDGE? ? OR INFORMATIC? ?)
S12	72967	S4(3N)(S1:S3 OR S10)
S13	6190	S12(25N)(S6 OR S10)
S14	87375	S4(3N)S7:S9
S15	370	S13(25N)S14
S16	77	S15/TI,AB,CM
S17	14	S15/TI,AB
S18	62822	S4(3N)S7
S19	127	S13(20N)S18
S20	32	S19/TI,AB,CM
S21	166063	S7:S9(3N)(DATA OR INFORMATION OR KNOWLEDGE? ? OR INFORMATI-C? ?)
S22	27	S15(25N)S21
S23	43907	IC='G06F-017'
S24	4757	IC='G06F-019'
S25	1639	IC='G06T-001'
S26	11910	IC='G06F-003'
S27	12	S15 AND S23:S26
S28	75	S17 OR S20 OR S22 OR S27
S29	75	IDPAT (sorted in duplicate/non-duplicate order)
S30	74	IDPAT (primary/non-duplicate records only)

30/5,K/5   (Item 5 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00917866
Navigation system
Navigationssystem
Systeme de navigation
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
  Xanavi Informatics Corporation, (1813720), 4991, Hironodai 2-chome,
    Zama-shi, Kanagawa-ken, (JP), (Proprietor designated states: all)
INVENTOR:
  Koyanagi, Takuo, 320, Hikifune Ekimae Plaza, Kyojima 1-38-1, Sumida-ku,
    Tokyo, (JP)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
   Altenburg, Udo, Dipl.-Phys. et al (1268), Patent- und Rechtsanwalte
      Bardehle . Pagenberg . Dost . Altenburg . Geissler . Isenbruck
      Galileiplatz 1, 81679 Munchen, (DE)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 837434 A1 980422 (Basic)
                              EP 837434 B1 030108
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date):   EP 97117749 971014;
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): JP 96274617 961017
DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G08G-001/0968; G01C-021/20
CITED PATENTS (EP B): EP 673010 A; EP 703435 A; WO 94/27268 A; US 4761742 A
CITED REFERENCES (EP B):
   PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 095, no. 006, 31 July 1995 & JP 07 063571
    A (TOYOTA MOTOR CORP), 10 March 1995,;

ABSTRACT EP 837434 A1
   A navigation system which provides easy-to-understand route guidance
   using landmarks. Once a guided route is determined (201), the system
   determines the priority of landmarks to be used in route guidance
   considering such factors as an initial setting, time of day (daytime or
   nighttime), and user specifications (201), and selects crossings for
   which route guidance will be given (203). As a mobile unit approaches one
   of selected crossings (203, 206, 207), the system selects one of
   landmarks at the crossing and, at the same time, selects guidance phrases
   based on a relationship between the position of the landmark and running
   directions in which the mobile unit runs before and after passing through
   the crossing (209). Then, with the use of the landmark, the system
   provides guidance information on the running direction after passing
   through the crossing (210) using the selected phrase.
ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 4571
NOTE:
   Figure number on first page: 1
LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):
   Examination: 010627 A1 Date of dispatch of the first examination
                               report: 20010509
   Application: 980422 A1 Published application (A1with Search Report
                               ;A2without Search Report)
   Oppn None: 040102 B1 No opposition filed: 20031009
   Grant: 030108 B1 Granted patent
   Examination: 980422 A1 Date of filing of request for examination:
                               971117
   Change: 990107 A1 Designated Contracting States (change)
LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	200302	647
CLAIMS B	(German)	200302	578
CLAIMS B	(French)	200302	777
SPEC B	(English)	200302	3461
Total word count – document A			0
Total word count – document B			5463
Total word count – documents A + B			5463

...SPECIFICATION road is represented approximately as a combination of a
   plurality of straight lines (links), and **a** node as a **connection** point
   of two links. A crossing is always a node.
      As shown in the figure, crossing **data** on each **crossing** in this
   configuration is composed of **the** **crossing** node ID, the x-y
   coordinates of the crossing location, the number of neighboring nodes of
   the **crossing** , neighboring **node** information, the number of landmarks
   at **the** **crossing** , and **information** on each landmark at the crossing.

Neighboring node information is composed of the ID of...

 30/5,K/22   (Item 22 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00309380
Data acquisition control method and system for a hand held reader.
Verfahren und System zur Datenerfassungssteuerung fur ein Handlesegerat.
Methode et systeme de commande de l'acquisition de donnees pour un lecteur
    portatif.
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
  SORICON CORPORATION, (946480), 4725 Walnut Street, Boulder, CO 80301,
    (US), (applicant designated states:
    AT;BE;CH;DE;ES;FR;GB;GR;IT;LI;LU;NL;SE)
INVENTOR:
  Wilber, Scott A., P.O. Box 523, Boulder, CO 80306, (US)
  Joffe, David, 1440 Kendal Drive, Boulder, CO 80303, (US)
  Duzee, Brian Van, 3030 Ash Avenue, Boulder, CO 80301, (US)
  Haas, Mark, 1067 1/2 West Genesee, Lafayette, CO 80026, (US)
  Goldstein, Andrew, 3080 17th Street, Boulder, CO 80302, (US)
  Wieland, Chris Mark, 230 Francis Street, Longmont, CO 80501, (US)
  Fox, Thomas D., 710 North Street, Boulder, Colorado 80302, (US)
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
  Hackett, Sean James et al (55261), Marks & Clerk 57-60 Lincoln's Inn
    Fields, London WC2A 3LS, (GB)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 279655 A2 880824 (Basic)
                              EP 279655 A3 901205
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date):   EP 88301335 880217;
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 15220 870217; US 141026 880119
DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; DE; ES; FR; GB; GR; IT; LI; LU; NL; SE
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06K-009/42; G06K-009/62;
CITED PATENTS (EP A): US 3967243 A; US 3967243 A; US 3710323 A; US 4558461
  A
CITED REFERENCES (EP A):
  NACHRICHTENTECHNIK ELEKTRONIK, vol. 36, no. 12, 1986, pages 472-476; K.
    NOTBOHM et al.: "Automatische Ziffernerkennung in einer
    Briefverteilmaschine"
  IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON SYSTEMS, MAN, AND CYBERNETICS, vol. SMC-10, no. 5,
    May 1980, pages 270-275; M.A. NARASIMHAN et al.: "Simulation of
    alphanumeric machine print recognition";

ABSTRACT EP 279655 A2
    An apparatus for character recognition comprising means (100, 130) for
  producing first signals corresponding to the image of a character to be
  identified, means (136) for standardizing said first signals to produce
  second signals therefrom, said standarizing means comprising means (111,
  120; 133-135) for modifying said first signals to represent a physically
  modified character whereby said second signals represent said character
  modifified in a predetermined manner, means (122) for storing third
  signals corresponding to at least one characteristic of a plurality of
  different characters, and means (140) for comparing said second and third
  signals to identify said first mentioned character.
ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 104

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):
  Application: 880824 A2 Published application (Alwith Search Report
                              ;A2without Search Report)
  Search Report: 901205 A3 Separate publication of the European or
                              International search report

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	EPABF1	3416
SPEC A	(English)	EPABF1	16558
Total word count - document A			19974
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			19974

...SPECIFICATION it a mean and a variance. These quantitfies are calculated
and then stored in the **data** bas. The **correlation** between every pair
of above mentioned variables (for each character) is computed and the
reuslts are organized into a symmetric matrix, with 64 **rows**
corresponding to the 64 variables and 64 columns corresponding to the
same 64 variables. At the **intersection** of any **row** i and the column j
can be found the correlation between the ijth variables. This matrix can
be considered as a matrix of **cross** **correlations** .
    The next step is in mathematical terms to uniquely diagonalize this
matrix. This is accomplished...

30/5,K/24   **(Item 24 from file: 348)**
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
(c) 2004 European Patent Office. All rts. reserv.

00290646
Dynamic switch with task allocation capability.
Dynamisches Schaltnetzwerk mit Aufgabenzuordnungsmoglichkeit.
Reseau dynamique commutateur avec possibilite d'allocation des taches.
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
   International Business Machines Corporation, (200120), Old Orchard Road,
      Armonk, N.Y. 10504, (US), (applicant designated states: DE;FR;GB)
INVENTOR:
   Georgiou, Christos John, 14 Nosband Ave. No. 6H, White Plains N.Y. 10605,
      (US)
   Rosenfeld, Philip Lewis, 100 Round Hill Drive, Briarcliff Manor, N.Y.
      10510, (US)
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
   Jost, Ottokarl, Dipl.-Ing. (6092), IBM Deutschland GmbH Patentwesen und
      Urheberrecht Schonaicher Strasse 220, D-7030 Boblingen, (DE)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 293616 A2   881207 (Basic)
                              EP 293616 A3   900816
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date):   EP 88107074 880503;
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 58087 870604
DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-009/46; G06F-015/16;
CITED PATENTS (EP A): US 4630045 A; US 4630045 A
CITED REFERENCES (EP A):
   TENTH ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON COMPUTER ARCHITECTURE, Royal
      Institute of Technology, Stockholm, 1983, pages 301-308, IEEE, Computer
      Society Press, SE; B.W. WAH: "A comparative study of distributed
      resource sharing on multiprocessors"
   IDEM;

ABSTRACT EP 293616 A2
    A switch for use in a star topology that monitors interprocessor
communications activity and uses this information to improved system

performance. The switch keeps track of idle processors in the system.
When a new task is created for execution on an idle processor, it is sent
to a switch which then directly routes it to the first available
processor This eliminates overhead which otherwise is incurred if the
task were first transmitted to a processor serving as a task dispatcher
from where it would subsequently be sent to an idle application
processor.
ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 96

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):
Application: 881207 A2 Published application (A1with Search Report
                               ;A2without Search Report)
Examination: 890614 A2 Date of filing of request for examination:
                               890413
Search Report: 900816 A3 Separate publication of the European or
                               International search report
Change: 900816 A2 Obligatory supplementary classification
                               (change)
Examination: 921209 A2 Date of despatch of first examination report:
                               921028
Withdrawal: 930901 A2 Date on which the European patent application
                               was deemed to be withdrawn: 930309
LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:
Available Text   Language   Update   Word Count
     CLAIMS A   (English)   EPABF1   570
     SPEC A   (English)   EPABF1   5812
Total word count - document A   6382
Total word count - document B   0
Total word count - documents A + B   6382

...SPECIFICATION parallel to each other, and the column lines are also
  parallel to each other. The **row** lines and column lines are arranged
  such that each **row** **line** **intersects** with each column **line** . Often
  the **row** and column lines are arranged perpendicular one to the other.
    At each **intersection** of a **row** and column, bidirectional switches or
  cross-points, such as 32, 34, 36, and 38, are provided. Each **cross**
  -point serves to **connect** a **row** to a column when turned on and thus
  achieve the **connection** of **data** between the data lines.
    For purposes of explanation cross-points 32, 34, 36 and 38...

   30/5,K/41   (Item 41 from file: 349)
   DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
   (c) 2004 WIPO/Univentio. All rts. reserv.

   00978072
   METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR BIOMETRIC IMAGE ASSEMBLY FROM MULTIPLE PARTIAL
       BIOMETRIC FRAME SCANS
   PROCEDE ET SYSTEME D'ASSEMBLAGE D'UNE IMAGE BIOMETRIQUE A PARTIR DE
       BALAYAGES MULTIPLES DE TRAMES BIOMETRIQUES PARTIELLES
   Patent Applicant/Assignee:
     I-CONTROL SECURITY INC, 1999 South Bascom Avenue, Suite 700, Campell, CA
        95008, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality), (For all designated states
        except: US)
   Patent Applicant/Inventor:
     RUSSO Anthony P, 58 W 75th Street, #3A, New York, NY 10023, US, US
        (Residence), US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
   Legal Representative:
     ANANIAN R Michael (et al) (agent), Dorsey & Whitney LLP, 4 Embarcadero

Center, Suite 3400, San Francisco, CA 94111, US,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
  Patent: WO 200307127 A2 20030123 (WO 0307127)
  Application: WO 2002US22211 20020712 (PCT/WO US0222211)
  Priority Application: US 2001305120 20010712; US 200299554 20020313; US
    200299558 20020313
Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU
  CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP
  KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT RO
  RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZM ZW
  (EP) AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE SK TR
  (OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
  (AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZM ZW
  (EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
Main International Patent Class: G06F
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
  Detailed Description
  Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 24542

English Abstract
  Method and system for reconstructing seamless fingerprint image from set
  of image slices, or frames, from fingerprint swipe sensor. Robust
  normalized cross-correlation procedures are used for frame evaluation and
  image matching. Efficient use of device processing resources including
  memory by keeping only data frames that indicate moving finger and
  discards frames where no finger exists at sensor during acquisition or
  finger has not moved since last frame was acquired. Capability to adjust
  sensor settings during acquisition process to obtain optimal results.
  Logic ensures operation across different physical systems and sensor
  characteristics with varying acquisition speeds. Statistics regarding
  resulting reconstructed image and finger swiping process are computed and
  embedded in reconstructed image and are useful to the downstream
  fingerprint matching system, and by embedding in image, inventive system
  and method ensure that any fingerprint processing system can use
  information if when called upon to do so.

French Abstract
  Procede et systeme permettant de reconstruire une image d'empreinte
  digitale continue a partir de tranches d'images, ou de trames, fournies
  par un detecteur a balayage d'empreintes digitales. L'evaluation des
  trames et la mise en correspondance d'images se fait au moyen de
  techniques de correlation croisee normalisees robustes. L'invention
  concerne l'utilisation efficace de ressources de traitement de dispositif
  consistant a ne conserver que les trames de donnees qui indiquent un
  mouvement du doigt et a rejeter les trames sans doigt au niveau du
  detecteur au moment de l'acquisition de donnees ou avec doigt qui n'a pas
  bouge depuis la derniere acquisition de trames. Cette invention offre la
  possibilite de retoucher les reglages du detecteur pendant le processus
  d'acquisition et d'optimiser les resultats. La logique permet d'utiliser
  differents systeme physiques et differentes caracteristiques de detection
  avec des vitesses d'acquisition variables. Des statistiques relatives a
  l'image ainsi reconstruite et le processus de balayage du doigt, qui sont
  calcules et incorpores dans l'image reconstruite, sont exploites en aval
  dans le systeme de mise en correspondance des empreintes digitales. Grace
  a l'integration dans l'image, le systeme et le procede selon l'invention
  garantissent que tout systeme de traitement d'empreintes digitales peut
  utiliser l'information chaque fois qu'il est sollicite en ce sens.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)
Publication   20030123 A2 Without international search report and to be
                        republished upon receipt of that report.
Correction   20030327 Corrected version of Pamphlet: pages 1/10-10/10,
                        drawings, replaced by new pages 1/10-10/10; due to
                        late transmittal by the receiving Office
Republication 20030327 A2 Without international search report and to be
                        republished upon receipt of that report.

Fulltext Availability:
  Claims
Claim
... in claim 60, wherein the patches of each frame to be correlated are
  the middle **row**   of each frame.

  63 A method as in claim 56, wherein the movement detection normalized
  cross   correlation (NCQ for **rows** (or regions) R of a frame is given
  by the expression:
  M-d
  Z flastFraine...

...m=d+1 ni=d+1
  1 5 where: NCC(R,d) is the normalized **cross - correlation** of the **row**
  R of the last useful acquired frame with **row** R of the current acquired
  frame for a lag value of d, C7 and C8...

 30/5,K/50   (Item 50 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00561856   **Image available**
INFORMATICS SYSTEM WEAVES
LIGNES ENTRECROISEES POUR SYSTEME INFORMATIQUE
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
  JOHNS HOPKINS SINGAPORE PTE LTD,
  POSTON David,
  POSTON Timothy,
  RAGHAVAN Raghu,
  RAPPEL James Kolenchery,
Inventor(s):
  POSTON David,
  POSTON Timothy,
  RAGHAVAN Raghu,
  RAPPEL James Kolenchery,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
  Patent: WO 200025229 A1 20000504 (WO 0025229)
  Application: WO 99SG103 19991022 (PCT/WO SG9900103)
  Priority Application: SG 983834 19981027
Designated States: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK
  DM EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR
  LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ
  TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW AM
  AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL
  PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/00**
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
  Detailed Description
  Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 8916

English Abstract
    The invention is a method of visually representing the relationships
between data and actions, including a time dimension where this is
required. It does this through the representation of items of data as
"ribbons" which are "woven" in a pattern appropriate to the subject, and
by using different visual arrangement for the intersections between these
ribbons in order to convey different meanings. These arrangements include
straight forward under-and-over intersections, but also use the metaphor
of one or two longitudinal slits in one ribbon through which the other
ribbon is threaded. The use of intersections with differing symbolic
significance makes it possible to represent in two dimensional form a
level of complexity which would otherwise require three dimension to be
visualised. This form of weave diagram is particularly useful for data
handling and data mining applications on computers and can be used as the
basis for a graphical user interface.

French Abstract
    La presente invention concerne un procede permettant de representer
visuellement les relations existants entre des donnees et des actions,
comprenant une dimension temporelle lorsque c'est necessaire. Pour ce
faire on represente des elements de donnees sous forme de "rubans" qui
sont "tisses" avec un motif adapte au sujet, et on utilise differents
arrangements visuels pour les intersections situees entre ces rubans qui
revetent des significations differentes. Ces arrangements comprennent des
intersections directes sous-jacentes et sus-jacentes mais utilisent
egalement la metaphore d'une ou de deux fentes longitudinales menagees
dans un ruban dans laquelle l'autre ruban est enfile. L'utilisation
d'intersections revetant une signification symbolique differente permet
de representer sous une forme bidimensionnelle un niveau de complexite
qui devrait normalement necessiter une representation tridimensionnelle
pour pouvoir etre visualisee. Cette forme de diagramme de tissage est
particulierement utile pour des applications de manipulation et
d'exploration en profondeur des donnees sur des ordinateurs et peut
servir de base pour une interface graphique utilisateur.
Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/00**
Fulltext Availability:
  Detailed Description

Detailed Description
... weaves related to the
  same process. A weave is a collection of two groups of **ribbons** , their
   intersections , and **associated** " **information** " and "action" objects.
   Information - 14 objects **display**   **information** axd action objects
  perform a predefined actioza, (for example, collect data, -Nralidate,
  generate nLore weaves d3mainica:dy, etc.), on activation by clicidng the
   intersections or the **ribbons** . The ribbons themselves are grouped based
  on their class, (for example, in the symptom group...

 30/5,K/52   (Item 52 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

00498785   **Image available**
METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR MEASURING COLOR AND/OR COMPOSITION
PROCEDE ET APPAREIL PERMETTANT DE MESURER LA COULEUR ET/OU LA COMPOSITION
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
  VALMET AUTOMATION INC,
  SHAKESPEARE John,
  SHAKESPEARE Tarja,

Inventor(s):
  SHAKESPEARE John,
  SHAKESPEARE Tarja,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
  Patent: WO 9930137 A1 19990617
  Application: WO 98FI962 19981210 (PCT/WO FI9800962)
  Priority Application: US 9769275 19971211; US 98205671 19981204
Designated States: AL AM AT AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ CZ DE DE
  DK DK EE EE ES FI FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ
  LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK
  SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SZ UG ZW AM AZ
  BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT
  SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
Main International Patent Class: G01N-021/64
International Patent Class: G01N-021/25; G01N-021/84
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
  Detailed Description
  Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 13957

English Abstract
  The invention relates to a method and apparatus for determining the
  color and/or composition of a material. A sample of the material is
  illuminated with at least three separate illumination bands singly or in
  combination, said illumination bands collectively substantially spanning
  at least the visible range. The light reflected or transmitted by the
  sample is measured with at least four light detector elements responsive
  to light in wavelength bands which substantially span the visible range
  when the sample is illuminated. The width of the illumination bands
  differs in such a manner that the illumination bands are narrowest near
  the expected fluorescence absorption bands.

French Abstract
  La presente invention concerne un procede et un appareil permettant de
  determiner la couleur et/ou la composition d'un materiau. On illumine un
  echantillon du materiau a l'aide d'au moins trois bandes d'eclairement
  separees, individuellement ou combinees les unes aux autres, lesdites
  bandes d'eclairement couvrant collectivement, dans une large mesure, au
  moins la gamme visible. On mesure la lumiere reflechie ou transmise par
  l'echantillon a l'aide d'au moins quatre elements detecteurs de lumiere
  sensibles a la lumiere dans des bandes de longueur d'ondes qui couvrent
  dans une large mesure la gamme visible lorsque l'echantillon est eclaire.
  La largeur des bandes d'eclairement differe de telle maniere que les
  bandes d'eclairement sont le plus etroites pres des bandes d'absorption
  de fluorescence prevues.

Fulltext Availability:
  Claims

Claim
... one or two dimensions, or is an autocorrelation in one or two
  dimensions or a **cross - correlation** between **rows** or columns of
  the measurement or a convolution with a specified one or two dimensional
  ...

 30/5,K/53   (Item 53 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

00498784   **Image available**
METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR MEASURING COLOR AND/OR COMPOSITION
PROCEDE ET APPAREIL PERMETTANT DE MESURER LA COULEUR ET/OU LA COMPOSITION
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
  VALMET AUTOMATION INC,
  SHAKESPEARE John,
  SHAKESPEARE Tarja,
Inventor(s):
  SHAKESPEARE John,
  SHAKESPEARE Tarja,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
  Patent: WO 9930136 A1 19990617
  Application: WO 98FI961 19981210   (PCT/WO FI9800961)
  Priority Application: US 9769275 19971211; US 98205670 19981204
Designated States: AL AM AT AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ CZ DE DE
  DK DK EE EE ES FI FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ
  LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK
  SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SZ UG ZW AM AZ
  BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT
  SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
Main International Patent Class: G01N-021/64
International Patent Class: G01N-021/25; G01N-021/84
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
  Detailed Description
  Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 13883

English Abstract
   The invention relates to a method and apparatus for determining the
   color and/or composition of a material. A sample of the material is
   illuminated with at least three illumination bands singly or in
   combination, said illumination bands collectively substantially spanning
   at least the visible range. The light reflected or transmitted by the
   sample is measured with at least four light detector elements responsive
   to light in wavelength bands which substantially span the visible range
   when the sample is illuminated. The measured reflected or transmitted
   light is compared to the light reflected or transmitted by a reference
   material of known apparent emissivity or transmissivity and the apparent
   emissivity or transmissivity of the sample is calculated therefrom.

French Abstract
   La presente invention concerne un procede et un appareil permettant de
   determiner la couleur et/ou la composition d'un materiau. On illumine un
   echantillon du materiau a l'aide d'au moins trois bandes d'eclairement,
   individuellement ou combinees les unes aux autres, lesdites bandes
   d'eclairement couvrant collectivement, dans une large mesure, au moins la
   gamme visible. On mesure la lumiere reflechie ou transmise par
   l'echantillon a l'aide d'au moins quatre elements detecteurs de lumiere
   sensibles a la lumiere dans des bandes de longueur d'ondes qui couvrent
   dans une large mesure la gamme visible lorsque l'echantillon est eclaire.
   On compare la lumiere reflechie ou transmise mesuree a la lumiere
   reflechie ou transmise par un materiau de reference d'emissivite ou de
   transmissivite apparente connue et on calcule sur cette base l'emissivite
   ou la transmissivite apparente de l'echantillon.

Fulltext Availability:
  Claims

Claim
... one or two dimensions, or is an autocorrelation in one or two

dimensions or a **cross - correlation** between **rows** or columns of
the measurement or a convolution with a specified one or two dimensional
...

 30/5,K/54   **(Item 54 from file: 349)**
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

00475572
METHOD FOR ORGANIZING INFORMATION
PROCEDE D'ORGANISATION D'INFORMATIONS
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
  CULLISS Gary,
Inventor(s):
  CULLISS Gary,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
  Patent: WO 9906924 A1 19990211
  Application: WO 98US15109 19980722   (PCT/WO US9815109)
  Priority Application: US 97904795 19970801
Designated States: AU BR CA CN IL JP MX RU AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR
  IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/30**
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
  Detailed Description
  Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 9142

English Abstract
   A method of organizing information in which the search activity of a
user is monitored and such activity is used to organize articles in a
subsequent search by the same or another user who enters a similar search
query. The invention operates by assigning scores to articles under the
key terms in the index. As users enter search queries and select
articles, the scores are altered. The scores are then used in subsequent
searches to organize the articles that match a search query. As millions
of people use the Internet, type in millions of search queries, and
display or select from the many articles available over the Internet,
they rank the information available over the Internet through an
evolutionary process. The invention includes additional embodiments which
incorporate category key terms and rating key terms.

French Abstract
   Ce procede d'organisation d'informations consiste a surveiller
l'activite de recherche d'un utilisateur et a utiliser cette activite
pour organiser des articles dans une recherche ulterieure effectuee par
le meme utilisateur, ou par un autre utilisateur entrant une demande de
recherche similaire. L'invention fonctionne de maniere a attribuer des
scores aux articles conserves sous les termes-cles, dans l'index. Lorsque
des utilisateurs entrent des demandes de recherche et choisissent des
articles, les scores sont modifies, puis ils sont utilises dans des
recherches ulterieures afin d'organiser les articles correspondant a une
demande de recherche. Etant donne que des millions de personnes utilisent
l'Internet, tapent par millions des demandes de recherche et affichent ou
choisissent a partir des nombreux articles disponibles sur l'Internet,
ils organisent les informations disponibles sur l'Internet, par
l'intermediaire d'un processus evolutif. L'invention comprend des modes
de realisation additionnels incorporant des termes-cles de categories et
des termes cles de classification.

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/30**
Fulltext Availability:
  Detailed Description

Detailed Description
... the same initial settings from above, articles are listed in the
  boxes formed at the **intersectim** of the **rows** and columns of the matrix
  to indicate that such articles are **associated** with the **intersecting**
  key terms. Although the index is shown in pair groupings, the index can
  be extended...

 30/5,K/56   **(Item 56 from file: 349)**
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
(c) 2004 WIPO/Univentio. All rts. reserv.

00454218   **Image available**
METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR DETERMINING FRAME RELAY CONNECTIONS
PROCEDE ET APPAREIL PERMETTANT DE DETERMINER DES CONNEXIONS A RELAIS DE
    TRAME
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
  CABLETRON SYSTEMS INC,
Inventor(s):
  BOSA Patrick A,
  MAYO Gregory E,
  CROWELL Christopher,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
  Patent: WO 9844682 A1 19981008
  Application: WO 98US5370 19980318 (PCT/WO US9805370)
  Priority Application: US 97827541 19970328
Designated States: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES
  FI GB GE GH GM GW HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD
  MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ
  VN YU ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH
  DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR
  NE SN TD TG
Main International Patent Class: H04L-012/26
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
  Detailed Description
  Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 7323

English Abstract
   A system determines that a frame relay connection exists between an
   interface on a first interface device and an interface on a second
   interface device, for example by comparing addresses resident in routing
   tables of the interface devices. The system then queries each of the
   first and second interface devices, to determine the amount of traffic
   that is communicated by each channel of each of the two interfaces. This
   data is then correlated to determine the relative amount of data by each
   channel on each of the two interfaces, and the pair of channels having
   the best correlation are determined to represent an actual connection.

French Abstract
   L'invention concerne un systeme permettant de determiner l'existence
   d'une connexion a relais de trame entre une interface, situee dans un
   premier dispositif d'interface, et une seconde interface, situee dans un
   second dispositif d'interface, notamment par comparaison des adresses
   residant dans les tables d'acheminement de ces deux dispositifs
   d'interface. Ce systeme interroge ensuite chacun de ces dispositifs

d'interface, afin de determiner la quantite de trafic transmise par
chaque canal de chacune des deux interfaces. Ces donnees sont ensuite
mises en correlation afin de determiner la quantite relative de donnees
transmises par chaque canal de chaque interface, ainsi que les deux
canaux qui, presentant la meilleure correlation, vont representer une
connexion reelle.

Fulltext Availability:
  Detailed Description

Detailed Description
... the matrix includes several rows for interface B, and several columns
  for interface A. Each **row** represents one channel on interface B, and
  each column represents one channel on interface A. Thus, each **row**
  -column **intersection** can store a **correlation** factor that **relates**
  the amount of **data** traffic on the interface B channel represented by
  the corresponding **row** , with the amount of data traffic on the interface
  A channel represented by the corresponding...

   30/5,K/59   (Item 59 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00367143   **Image available**
**METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR STORING AND RETRIEVING DATA IN A RELATIONAL
    DATABASE USING AN OBJECT MODEL**
**PROCEDE ET APPAREIL DE STOCKAGE ET D'EXTRACTION DE DONNEES DANS UNE BASE DE
    DONNEES RELATIONNELLE AU MOYEN D'UN MODELE OBJET**
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
  WALL DATA INCORPORATED,
Inventor(s):
  OLDS Christopher C,
  KROENKE David M,
  GORDON Matthew C,
  STANFORD Cathryn A,
  KAWAI Kenji,
  LI Jing,
  MILLER Michael D,
  CAI Zhiya,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
  Patent: WO 9707470 A1 19970227
  Application: WO 96US13284 19960815 (PCT/WO US9613284)
  Priority Application: US 95516446 19950817
Designated States: AL AM AT AU AZ BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI
  GB GE HU IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO
  NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN KE LS MW SD SZ UG
  AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL
  PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG
Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/30**
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
  Detailed Description
  Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 55569

English Abstract
  Disclosed is a design tool (50) including a custom application (51) for
  creating forms and reports based on objects in an object model in order
  to store and retrieve data from a relational database (52). The forms

also enable queries to be performed on data stored in the relational
database. The design tool runs on a computer (62) that includes a
processing unit (63) controlled by an operating system (64).

French Abstract
   L'invention se rapporte a un outil de conception (50) comprenant une
application personnalisee (51) servant a creer des formulaires et des
etats sur la base d'objets appartenant a un modele objet afin de stocker
et d'extraire des donnees d'une base de donnees relationnelle (52). Les
formulaires permettent egalement d'interroger des donnees stockees dans
la base de donnees relationnelle. L'outil de conception fonctionne sur un
ordinateur (62) qui comprend une unite de traitement centrale (63)
commandee par un systeme d'exploitation (64).

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/30**
Fulltext Availability:
  Detailed Description

Detailed Description
... tables. If, however, the relationship is many to many, an intersection
   table is generated with **rows** defined as containing pairs of foreign
   keys, one for each of the related SO tables. Each **row** in an
   intersection table is dependent on both of the related object instances;
   if either instance **related** to a given **intersection** table **row**   is
   deleted or the relationship it represents is disconnected, the
   intersection table **row**
   must be deleted

   Inherent in semantic object modeling is a method of restricting the
   amount...the call is forwarded to the child table group view element).
   This is correct because **intersection**
   table **rows** are only added and deleted by the Connecto (LISTING L39) and
   Disconnecto (LISTING L40), and...LISTING L38 illustrates an exemplary
   routine for determining the group view element contained by an
   intersection table **associated** with a semantic object table. The loop
   bounded by the lines 70-110 assigns the...represented on forms as such.
   In other words, a user cannot connect to a new **row** of an **intersection**
   table because
   there is no user specified data in an **intersection** table **row**

   b " **line** 110, a function entitled NewRow is called to create a new **row**
    in the current data buffer and make it the current **row**   of this group
   view element. A routine for doing this is not set forth herein...line
   270, the variable pFK is assigned as a pointer to the foreign key that
   relates the **intersection** table to its parent table group. At line 280,
   the routine ParamJoin is invoked on the foreign key to produce a
   predicate which **relates**   **rows** of the **intersection** table to the table
   associated with its parent table group. At line 300, a routine...

  30/5,K/63   **(Item 63 from file: 349)**
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

00336403
METHOD OF SEISMIC SIGNAL PROCESSING AND EXPLORATION
PROCEDE D'EXPLORATION ET DE TRAITEMENT D'UN SIGNAL SISMISQUE
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
  AMOCO CORPORATION,
Inventor(s):

English Abstract
  A method for the exploration of hydrocarbons, comprising the steps of:
  obtaining a set of seismic signal traces distributed over a
  pre-determined three-dimensional volume of the earth; dividing the
  three-dimensional volume into a plurality of vertically stacked and
  generally spaced apart horizontal slices; dividing each of the slices
  into a plurality of cells having portions of at least three seismic
  traces located therein; measuring the cross-correlation between one pair
  of traces lying in one vertical plane to obtain an in-line value and the
  cross-correlation between another pair of traces lying in another
  vertical plane to obtain a cross-line value; combining the in-line value
  and the cross-line value to obtain one coherency value for each of the
  cells; and displaying the coherency values.

French Abstract
  L'invention porte sur un procede d'exploration en matiere
  d'hydrocarbures, comportant les etapes suivantes: acquisition d'un
  ensemble de traces sismiques sous forme de signaux reparties sur un
  volume terrestre preetabli en trois dimensions; division de ce volume
  tridimensionnel en plusieurs tranches horizontales empilees verticalement
  et generalement espacees; divison de chaque tranche en plusieurs cellules
  comportant des parties d'au moins trois traces sismiques se trouvant dans
  la tranche; mesure de la correlation croisee entre une paire de traces
  situees sur un plan vertical afin d'obtenir une valeur en ligne et mesure
  de la correlation croisee entre une autre paire de traces situees sur un
  autre plan vertical afin d'obtenir une valeur de ligne transversale;
  combinaison de la valeur en ligne et de la valeur de ligne transversale
  pour obtenir une valeur de coherence pour chaque cellule, et, enfin,
  affichage des valeurs de coherence.

Fulltext Availability:
  Claims

Claim
... cross-line direction;
  (iii) determining the geometric mean of said most
  positive zero mean lagged **cross - correlation** in the in-line
  direction and said zero mean lagged **cross - correlation** in the
  cross - line direction; and
  (iv) repeating steps (i) through (iii) for substantially all
  of the traces comprising said 3-D seismic **data** ; and
  (c) **displaying** said geometric mean values to identify at
  least one

00207477   **Image available**
APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR REFORMATTABLE SPREADSHEET
TABLEUR POUVANT ETRE REFORMATE
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
  LOTUS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION,
Inventor(s):
  SALAS R Pito,
  EDELSON Glenn D,
  KLEPPNER Paul S,
  SHAVER Robert S,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
  Patent: WO 9204678 A1 19920319
  Application: WO 91US6461 19910905 (PCT/WO US9106461)
  Priority Application: US 90320 19900910
Designated States: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IT JP LU NL SE
Main International Patent Class: G06F-015/20
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
  Detailed Description
  Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 11787

English Abstract
  Spreadsheet apparatus enables reformatting and renaming of items forming
  the spreadsheet. A series of items forms a dimension along an axis of the
  spreadsheet. A label icon or labelling entity is user nameable to
  describe the series of items of an axis. Repositioning of the label icons
  repositions respective series of items and thus redefines/rearranges the
  axes of the spreadsheet. Sub-axes to an axis are similarly formed by
  series of items associated with a respective label icon. Order of label
  icons in predefined areas of a working screen view determine hierarchy of
  main axis and sub-axes for the label icons. There is a different
  predefined area for the possible vertical axes, possible horizontal axes,
  and the possible orthogonal axes of the spreadsheet. A cell module holds
  spreadsheet data in a matrix of memory cells. A symbol table translates
  between current specified names of items in the spreadsheet and indexes
  to cells of the cell module. Thus, a user is able to rearrange and/or
  relabel icons in the spreadsheet screen view to reformat the spreadsheet,
  and the supporting computer members provide display of the spreadsheet
  rearranged according to position of the icons without losing data of the
  items as held in respective intersections of the spreadsheet.

French Abstract
  Tableur permettant de reformater et de changer le nom des elements le
  composant. Une serie d'elements constitue une dimension le long d'un axe
  du tableur. Une icone d'etiquette ou une entite d'etiquetage peut etre
  nommee par l'utilisateur pour decrire une serie d'elements le long d'un
  axe. Le repositionnement des icones d'etiquette repositionne des series
  respectives d'elements et redefinit/reagence ainsi les axes du tableur.
  Des sous-axes d'un axe sont de la meme maniere formes par des series
  d'elements associes a une icone d'etiquette respectif. L'ordre des icones
  dans des regions predefinies d'une image d'un ecran de travail determine
  la hierarchie des axes principaux et des sous-axes pour les icones
  d'etiquette. Il y a differentes regions predefinies pour les axes
  verticaux possibles, les axes horizontaux possibles et les axes
  orthogonaux possibles du tableur. Un module de cellules maintient les
  donnees du tableur dans une matrice de cellules de memoire. Une table
  d'etiquettes traduit les noms d'elements specifies actuels du tableur et
  les index des cellules du module de cellules. Ainsi, un utilisateur peut

reagencer et/ou reetiqueter des icones dans l'image d'ecran du tableur
pour reformater celui-ci, et les modules de gestion d'ecran de
l'ordinateur assurent un affichage du tableau reagence selon la position
des icones sans perdre des donnees concernant les elements contenus dans
des intersections respectives du tableur.
Fulltext Availability:
  Detailed Description

Detailed Description
... working screen view
  and from the symbol table indications obtains through
  the cell module the **associated** user desired
  information . As users rearrange items and/or icons in
  30 the working screen view, the display defining module
  allows such positional rearranging while maintaining
  association between **intersections** of **rows** and columns
  and the user desired information held in those
  intersections.

  To that end, a...
?

File 696:DIALOG Telecom. Newsletters 1995-2004/May 07
        (c) 2004 The Dialog Corp.
File 15:ABI/Inform(R) 1971-2004/May 10
        (c) 2004 ProQuest Info&Learning
File 98:General Sci Abs/Full-Text 1984-2004/May
        (c) 2004 The HW Wilson Co.
File 141:Readers Guide 1983-2004/May
        (c) 2004 The HW Wilson Co
File 484:Periodical Abs Plustext 1986-2004/May W1
        (c) 2004 ProQuest
File 553:Wilson Bus. Abs. FullText 1982-2004/May
        (c) 2004 The HW Wilson Co
File 813:PR Newswire 1987-1999/Apr 30
        (c) 1999 PR Newswire Association Inc
File 635:Business Dateline(R) 1985-2004/May 08
        (c) 2004 ProQuest Info&Learning
File 810:Business Wire 1986-1999/Feb 28
        (c) 1999 Business Wire
File 369:New Scientist 1994-2004/May W1
        (c) 2004 Reed Business Information Ltd.
File 370:Science 1996-1999/Jul W3
        (c) 1999 AAAS
File 20:Dialog Global Reporter 1997-2004/May 10
        (c) 2004 The Dialog Corp.
File 624:McGraw-Hill Publications 1985-2004/May 10
        (c) 2004 McGraw-Hill Co. Inc
File 634:San Jose Mercury Jun 1985-2004/May 08
        (c) 2004 San Jose Mercury News
File 647:CMP Computer Fulltext 1988-2004/May W1
        (c) 2004 CMP Media, LLC
File 674:Computer News Fulltext 1989-2004/May W1
        (c) 2004 IDG Communications

Set   Items   Description
S1   5917082   RIBBON? ? OR LINE OR LINES OR LINEAL? OR LINEAR? OR RECTIL-
                 INEA?
S2   877592   BAR OR BARS
S3   601890   BAND OR BANDS
S4   8102401   INTERSECT? OR OVERLAP? OR OVER()(LAP OR LAPS OR LAPED OR L-
                 APING OR LAPPED OR LAPPING) OR CONVERG? OR CROSS???? ? OR CON-
                 FLUEN? OR MEET???? ? OR INTERCROSS? OR CRISSCROSS? OR BISECT?
S5   7068627   GRAPH? ? OR GRAPHICAL?? ? OR REPRESENT? OR VISUAL? OR IMAG-
                 E? ? OR DIAGRAM? OR GRID OR GRIDS OR DISPLAY?
S6   197480   S5(3N)(DATA OR INFORMATION OR KNOWLEDGE? ? OR INFORMATIC? -
                 ?)
S7   7735405   RELATE? ? OR RELATION? OR RELATING OR INTERELAT? OR INTERR-
                 ELAT? OR INTERCONNECT? OR CORRELA? OR CORELAT?
S8   5444302   ASSOCIAT?
S9   2534663   CONNECT?
S10   539598   ROW OR ROWS
S11   112675   (MODEL? ? OR MODELE?? ? OR MODELLE?? ? OR MODELING OR MODE-
                 LLING OR MAP OR MAPS OR MAPPE?? ? OR MAPPING)(3N)(DATA OR INF-
                 ORMATION OR KNOWLEDGE? ? OR INFORMATIC? ?)
S12   109261   S4(3N)(S1:S3 OR S10)
S13   245   S12(S)(S6 OR S11)
S14   175983   S4(3N)S7:S9
S15   8   S13(S)S14
S16   2   S15/1999:2004
S17   6   S15 NOT S16
S18   5   RD (unique items)

```
S19        121    S13/1999:2004
S20        118    S13 NOT (S19 OR S15)
S21        105    RD (unique items)
```

21/3,K/14   (Item 13 from file: 15)

00932038 95-81430
Approach 3.0 improves speed, ease of use
Gryphon, Robert
InfoWorld v16n44 PP: 117-119 Oct 31, 1994
ISSN: 0199-6649 JRNL CODE: IFW
WORD COUNT: 3095

...TEXT: three views: worksheets, charts, and cross-tab reports. The worksheet view both accepts input and **displays data** . Its **grid** format is reminiscent of a spreadsheet, with each record on one **row** . The chart and **cross** -tab views only manipulate and display **data** . You have a choice of line, bar, area, and pie charts. The cross-tab reports...

21/3,K/19   (Item 18 from file: 15)

00704502 93-53723
Expert systems in action
Fadum, Ole; Harvey, D M; Herdman, P T; Wiltshire, S P; et al
Pulp & Paper v67n4 PP: 86-99 Apr 1993
ISSN: 0033-4081 JRNL CODE: PUP
WORD COUNT: 8708

...TEXT: limit values, are sent to EPAQ only when the target quality or customer changes.

--Process **knowledge** . The quality **model represents** the specific process **knowledge** and defines the interdependencies between control and quality variables. The variables are defined in the...

...and quality variables are defined by connecting them together with lines in the matrix. Each **cross** section of **lines** contains a definition of the effect of a control variable change on the quality variable...

21/3,K/25   (Item 24 from file: 15)

00560092 91-34449
IBM's "Hollywood" Hits the Big Screen, Upstaging Lotus, SPC
Fridlund, Alan
InfoWorld v13n27 PP: 72, 77-80 Jul 8, 1991
ISSN: 0199-6649 JRNL CODE: IFW
WORD COUNT: 2433

...TEXT: Hollywood can produce a wide range of numeric chart types, including area, high-low-close, **bar** (stacked, **overlapped** , or clustered by groups), pies, lines and stacked lines with variable line thickness, and scatterplots...

... and building complex charts is simplified by Hollywood's "layering" capability. This feature lets you **visually** contrast **data** sets or views of the same data and present them either superimposed or in succession...

21/3,K/28   (Item 27 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)

00070742 78-05055
Relational Diagramming: Plain Talk Won't "Buck" Understanding
Griffin, R. C.
Data Management v16n3 PP: 48-53 March 1978
ISSN: 0022-0329 JRNL CODE: DMG

...ABSTRACT: rules of use are as follows: 1. Sets of programs are identified by polygons while **data** is **represented** by circles. 2. Intersection of symbols occurs only where there is interaction between the components...

... is allowed, but intersection of circles is not. 4. Symbols may be repeated to facilitate **intersection** . Duplicate symbols are **row** and column identified. 5. Intersection symbols indicate any possible interaction between the components. 6. Intersections...

... Physical I/O may be implied, but it is not represented in the diagram. Relational **diagramming** facilitates more detailed **information** organization. It can serve as the basis for status reporting, numbering schemes, and planning.   ...
? t21/3,k/45

21/3,K/45   (Item 9 from file: 484)
DIALOG(R)File 484:Periodical Abs Plustext

03420263   (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)
Papers that summarise other papers (systematic reviews and meta-analyses)
Greenhalgh, Trisha
British Medical Journal (International) (IBMJ), v315 n7109, p672-675, p.4
 Sep 13, 1997
 ISSN: 0959-8146   JOURNAL CODE: IBMJ
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Feature
 LANGUAGE: English   RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 2825

TEXT:
...   a relative risk of 1.0.
    If the confidence interval of the result (the horizontal **line**)
crosses the **line** of no effect (the vertical line), that can mean either that there is no significant...

...on the graph. Now look at the tiny diamond below all the horizontal lines. This **represents** the pooled **data** from all eight trials (overall relative risk of coronary angioplasty compared with bypass surgery= 1...

...confidence interval of this relative risk (0.79 to 1.50). Since the diamond firmly **overlaps** the **line** of no effect, we can say that there is probably little to choose between the...
? t21/3,k/51,55

21/3,K/51   (Item 15 from file: 484)
DIALOG(R)File 484:Periodical Abs Plustext
(c) 2004 ProQuest. All rts. reserv.

02946960   (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)
A new stress-related syndrome of growth failure and hyperphagia in
** children, associated with reversibility of growth-hormone insufficiency**
Skuse, David; et al
Lancet (GLAN), v348 n9024, p353-358
 Aug 10, 1996
 ISSN: 0140-6736   JOURNAL CODE: GLAN
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Feature
 LANGUAGE: English   RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 4271   LENGTH: Long (31+ col inches)

TEXT:
...   between power spectra can be obtained from inspecting the SEs of
the means on a **graphical   display** of the **data** . 16% of values lie more
than one SE from the mean. Therefore, where the SE **bars** do not **overlap** ,
the null hypothesis of no mean difference can be rejected at p<0.0256 (ie
...

 21/3,K/55   (Item 19 from file: 484)
DIALOG(R)File 484:Periodical Abs Plustext
(c) 2004 ProQuest. All rts. reserv.

02709645   (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)
Uninformed votes: Information effects in presidential elections
Bartels, Larry M
American Journal of Political Science (GJPS), v40 n1, p194-230
 Feb 1996
 ISSN: 0092-5853   JOURNAL CODE: GJPS
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Feature
 LANGUAGE: English   RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 11797   LENGTH: Long (31+ col inches)

TEXT:
...   in Tables 4 through 8 in the Appendix. The four panels of Figure 1
provide **graphical**   representations of **information** effects for four
different demographic categories: females, blacks, Protestants, and
Catholics. (figure 1 omitted) The...

...zero-impact line indicate that the impact of the demographic
characteristic increased with increasing information; **lines   crossing**
the dotted zero-impact line indicate that the impact of the demographic
characteristic reversed direction...
? t21/3,k/102

 21/3,K/102   (Item 2 from file: 647)
DIALOG(R)File 647:CMP Computer Fulltext
(c) 2004 CMP Media, LLC. All rts. reserv.

00516136   CMP ACCESSION NUMBER: WIN19920201S0287
Moving Presentations from Mac to PC (MISC.)
WINDOWS MAGAZINE, 1992, n 301 , 40
PUBLICATION DATE: 920201
JOURNAL CODE: WIN   LANGUAGE: English
RECORD TYPE: Fulltext

SECTION HEADING: New Products
WORD COUNT: 702

...   line, high-low combination and scatter graphs. Graphing features
include 3D rotation and 3D perspective. **Bar**   width, depth and **overlap** ,
data and frame color, **grid** types, and tick length and position can all
be set to your preference. GraphShow allows graphs to have an unlimited
number of **data** points.

  Graphs can be imported from Lotus 1-2-3 version 1A, 2.0 and 3.0...
?

File 347:JAPIO Nov 1976-2003/Dec(Updated 040402)
        (c) 2004 JPO & JAPIO
File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2004/UD,UM &UP=200428
        (c) 2004 Thomson Derwent

Set   Items   Description
S1   1742404   RIBBON? ? OR LINE OR LINES OR LINEAL? OR LINEAR? OR RECTIL-
                 INEA?
S2   347769   BAR OR BARS
S3   279534   BAND OR BANDS
S4   1272557   INTERSECT? OR OVERLAP? OR OVER()(LAP OR LAPS OR LAPED OR L-
                 APING OR LAPPED OR LAPPING) OR CONVERG? OR CROSS???? ? OR CON-
                 FLUEN? OR MEET???? ? OR INTERCROSS? OR CRISSCROSS? OR BISECT?
S5   2969709   GRAPH? ? OR GRAPHICAL?? ? OR REPRESENT? OR VISUAL? OR IMAG-
                 E? ? OR DIAGRAM? OR GRID OR GRIDS OR DISPLAY?
S6   415752   S5(3N)(DATA OR INFORMATION OR KNOWLEDGE? ? OR INFORMATIC? -
                 ?)
S7   845477   RELATE? ? OR RELATION? OR RELATING OR INTERELAT? OR INTERR-
                 ELAT? OR INTERCONNECT? OR CORRELA? OR CORELAT?
S8   326506   ASSOCIAT?
S9   3465210   CONNECT?
S10   166875   ROW OR ROWS
S11   31301   (MODEL? ? OR MODELE?? ? OR MODELLE?? ? OR MODELING OR MODE-
                 LLING OR MAP OR MAPS OR MAPPE?? ? OR MAPPING)(3N)(DATA OR INF-
                 ORMATION OR KNOWLEDGE? ? OR INFORMATIC? ?)
S12   60144   S4(3N)(S1:S3 OR S10)
S13   1360   S12 AND (S6 OR S11)
S14   42632   S4(3N)S7:S9
S15   61   S13 AND S14

15/9/2   (Item 2 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
(c) 2004 JPO & JAPIO. All rts. reserv.

07820796   **Image available**
SYSTEM, METHOD, AND COMPUTER PROGRAM FOR SEARCHING REROUTE

PUB. NO.:   2003-315074 [JP 2003315074 A]
PUBLISHED: November 06, 2003 (20031106)
INVENTOR(s): TAKENAKA TOYOHIRO
APPLICANT(s): PIONEER ELECTRONIC CORP
APPL. NO.:   2002-119124 [JP 2002119124]
FILED: April 22, 2002 (20020422)
INTL CLASS: G01C-021/00; G08G-001/0969; G09B-029/00; G09B-029/10

                            ABSTRACT
PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a reroute search system which
automatically searches a reroute to a destination and outputs and shows it
to a user, when a preset overpass route is not taken in solid crossing
roads.

SOLUTION: The reroute search system is composed by providing a reroute
search means 101, a reroute search determination portion 102, a set route
recording portion 103, an inclination detecting means 104, a **map
 information** D/B 105, an output means 106, a position measuring device
107, and a search program 108. When an overpass route has been set at the
solid crossing roads and a vehicle proceeds towards an intersection, the
detecting means 104 distinguishes whether the vehicle has deviated from the
set route. An azimuth line connecting the destination and a current
position is found, and a road which **crosses** the azimuth **line** out of
roads **crossing** at the intersection is determined as a rerouting object.

Besides, an azimuth **line** which **connects** the **intersection** and the destination is found, an angle between the azimuth **line** and each road **crossing** at the intersection is found, and a road having the smallest angle is determined as a rerouting object.

15/9/4   (Item 4 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
(c) 2004 JPO & JAPIO. All rts. reserv.

07583253   **Image available**
INFORMATION CENTER

PUB. NO.:	2003-077096 [JP 2003077096 A]
PUBLISHED:	March 14, 2003 (20030314)
INVENTOR(s):	USHIKI NAOKI
	YAMAKAWA HIROYUKI
	SUGAWARA TAKASHI
	KITANO SATOSHI
	ITO YASUO
APPLICANT(s):	EQUOS RESEARCH CO LTD
APPL. NO.:	2001-279493 [JP 2001279493]
	Division of 11-304676 [JP 99304676]
FILED:	October 26, 1999 (19991026)
INTL CLASS:	G08G-001/137; G01C-021/00; G09B-029/00; G09B-029/10

ABSTRACT
PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To enable route guidance by specifying a traveling course even in the absence of data about corresponding intersections and roads in the data of the traveling course obtained from an external device. SOLUTION: The information center 150 searches for a recommendable course to the destination, and transmits to the navigation device 100 the **lines** of coordinates of **intersections** to pass in the course. The device 100 matches the intersections against intersections in the road **map data** it stores as road network data. The device 100, in case it fails to specify the intersections in the road map during the matching, places in the map the received intersection coordinates as new intersections. Roads between such intersections are specified according to the road data and, in case no road is found to exist between two **intersections** , they are **connected** by a straight line to be specified as a new road.

15/9/5   (Item 5 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
(c) 2004 JPO & JAPIO. All rts. reserv.

07524937   **Image available**
AUTOMATIC COLORATION METHOD, PROGRAM AND RECORDING MEDIUM FOR ARRANGEMENT DRAWING OF DISTRIBUTION LINE OR THE LIKE

PUB. NO.:	2003-018768 [JP 2003018768 A]
PUBLISHED:	January 17, 2003 (20030117)
INVENTOR(s):	ARAI SHIGEHISA
	ISHII TOSHIAKI
	SANO TSUNEYO
APPLICANT(s):	TOKYO ELECTRIC POWER CO INC:THE

APPL. NO.:   2001-195793 [JP 2001195793]
FILED: June 28, 2001 (20010628)
INTL CLASS: H02J-013/00; G06F-017/50

ABSTRACT

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To make coloration using minimum colors, with which adjoining distribution lines connected to the same device are all provided with different colors and **crossing** distribution **lines** are differently colored in an automatic coloration method, program, and recording medium for an arrangement drawing of distribution lines or the like.
SOLUTION: For achieving automatic coloration of distribution lines and the like on the arrangement drawing which represents a state that the distribution lines and the like comprising a number of systems are connected to installations of a number of switches, poles, and the like, adjoining distribution lines which are not directly **connected** to and **crossing** distribution **lines** which **cross** on the drawing with, each distribution line, are extracted from arrangement **data** which **represent** connecting relation in the arrangement of distribution lines of each system, and in each installation; color numbers are provided with distribution lines of each system so that each adjoining/ **crossing** distribution **line** of the distribution lines has a different color; and an actual color name has the color number provided with each distribution line.

15/9/9   (Item 9 from file: 347)

05401814   **Image available**
DEVICE AND PROCESSING METHOD FOR REGISTERING STILL PICTURE

PUB. NO.:   09-016614 [JP 9016614 A]
PUBLISHED: January 17, 1997 (19970117)
INVENTOR(s): MINE YOTARO
APPLICANT(s): MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC IND CO LTD [000582] (A Japanese Company
              or Corporation), JP (Japan)
APPL. NO.:   07-163451 [JP 95163451]
FILED: June 29, 1995 (19950629)
INTL CLASS: [6] G06F-017/30; G06T-001/00
JAPIO CLASS: 45.4 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Computer Applications); 45.9
              (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Other)

ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: To easily identify the approximate shape of still picture data by the small quantity of **information** by selecting two **representative** intersections when there are two or more representative contour points calculated in each block, calculating the representative color of each area by the approximation of a straight **line** **connecting** these representative intersections and registering the **information** of each **representative** intersection and each representative color.

CONSTITUTION: A block dividing means 3 divides still picture data 2 into plural blocks having plural boundaries and an outline calculating means 4 calculates a representative contour point to be an intersection between each boundary in each block and the outline of the picture. When there are two or more calculated representative contour points, an outline simplifying means 5 selects two representative intersections from the

representative contour points. A color calculating means 6 divides the block into two areas by the approximation of a straight line **connecting** the selected representative **intersections** and calculates the representative color of each area. A picture registering means 7 registers the **information** of each **representative** intersection and each **representative** color as registration **data** 8. Thereby the approximate shape of the still picture data 2 can easily be discriminated by the small quantity of information.
? t15/9/22

15/9/22   (Item 2 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2004 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

016032919   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2004-190770/200418
XRPX Acc No: N04-151421
  Cache sharing apparatus for multiprocessing system has processors each having dedicated tag array that is mapped **to cache** data **array, and which are** connected **by** cross bar **interface to cache data array**
Patent Assignee: HEWLETT-PACKARD DEV CO LP (HEWP); DELANO E (DELA-I); NAFFZIGER S D (NAFF-I)
Inventor: DELANO E; NAFFZIGER S D
Number of Countries: 002 Number of Patents: 002
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
US 20040030845	A1	20040212	US 2002217068	A	20020812	200418	B
JP 2004078958	A	20040311	JP 2003292158	A	20030812	200419	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2002217068 A 20020812
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 20040030845	A1		15	G06F-012/00	
JP 2004078958	A		14	G06F-012/08	

Abstract (Basic): US 20040030845 A1
      NOVELTY - A **cross bar** interface (122) **connects** processors (114) with a cache data array (118). Each processor has a dedicated tag array (132) **mapped** to the cache **data** array.
      DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a method for retrieving a data line from a cache data array.
      USE - For multiprocessing system.
      ADVANTAGE - Allows processor to access level 2 cache data array over **cross bar** interface that may also be used to perform other processing system routing and arbitration functions. Enables upper level cache data array to be shared among processors while reducing cache latency. Eliminates need to provide complex logic for arbitrating among processors for upper level cache access.
      DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure is a diagram of a multiprocessing system.
      Processors (114)
      Cache data array (118)
      Cross bar interface (122)
      Tag array (132)
      Main memory (162)
      pp; 15 DwgNo 2/8
Title Terms: CACHE; SHARE; APPARATUS; MULTIPROCESSOR; SYSTEM; PROCESSOR; DEDICATE; TAG; ARRAY; MAP; CACHE; DATA; ARRAY; CONNECT; CROSS; BAR; INTERFACE; CACHE; DATA; ARRAY
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): G06F-012/00; G06F-012/08

File Segment: EPI
Manual Codes (EPI/S-X): T01-H03A; T01-H03D
? t15/9/42

15/9/42   (Item 22 from file: 350)

011032752   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1997-010676/199701
XRPX Acc No: N97-009403
  Table structure extraction apparatus for extracting table line **and**
  intersection **of table structure from print document - creating**
  overlapped   relation **between neighbouring runs by image compression by**
  performing OR operation with n x n pixels into one pixel value
Patent Assignee: MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC INST TECHNOLOGY CO (MATU)
Inventor: LI R
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:
Patent No   Kind   Date   Applicat No   Kind   Date   Week
TW 283224   A   19960811 TW 93107860   A   19930924 199701 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): TW 93107860 A 19930924
Patent Details:
Patent No Kind Lan Pg   Main IPC   Filing Notes
TW 283224   A   26 G06K-003/00

Abstract (Basic): TW 283224 A
      The appts extracts table structure in print document by **overlapped**
   relation between neighbouring runs involves image compression by
   performing OR operation with n x n pixels into one pixel value in
   n(n=2,3,4,..) square area of input original two dimensional **image**
   data . A run detection is performed horizontal and vertical scan
   respectively to compressed two dimensional **image** **data** to evaluate
   horizontal run and vertical run. An extraction os horizontal and
   vertical segments is carried out for corresp path formed from
   continuously neighbouring horizontal and vertical runs by applying line
   judgement criteria.
      A candidate table line is formed for searching continuously
   neighbouring horizontal and vertical segments to create corresp
   horizontal and vertical candidate table lines w.r.t. segments using
   algorithm of searching next neighbouring segment based on the condition
   of overlapped segment and continuously neighbouring run.
      USE/ADVANTAGE - For extracting table structure. Easier to use.
      Dwg.1/14
Title Terms: TABLE; STRUCTURE; EXTRACT; APPARATUS; EXTRACT; TABLE; LINE;
   INTERSECT; TABLE; STRUCTURE; PRINT; DOCUMENT; OVERLAP; RELATED;
   NEIGHBOURING; RUN; IMAGE; COMPRESS; PERFORMANCE; OPERATE; N; N; PIXEL;
   ONE; PIXEL; VALUE
Derwent Class: T01; T04
International Patent Class (Main): G06K-003/00
File Segment: EPI
Manual Codes (EPI/S-X): T01-J10A; T01-J10D; T04-G10E
? t15/9/44-45,50

15/9/44   (Item 24 from file: 350)

010945802   **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1996-442752/199644
   **Iso-surface generating for forming grid points of set scalar value from
   vol data stored in memory – extracting from vol** data **first** grid **point
   of first extremal value, then extracting from vol** data **second** grid
   point having second extremal value
Patent Assignee: IBM CORP (IBMC   ); INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC   )
Inventor: ITOH T; KOYAMADA K
Number of Countries: 002 Number of Patents: 002
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
US 5559935	A	19960924	US 94347014	A	19941130	199644	B
JP 7200843	A	19950804	JP 93316747	A	19931216	199544	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 93316747 A 19931216
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 5559935	A		22	G06T-017/20	
JP 7200843	A		15	G06T-011/00	

Abstract (Basic): US 5559935 A
       The method involves extracting from the first memory a first grid
   point having a maximum scalar value w.r.t. the scalar values of the
   number of grid points of the multiple polyhedrons. Further it requires
   extracting from the first memory a second grid point having a minimum
   scalar value w.r.t. the scalar values of the number of grid points of
   the multiple polyhedrons. A list of polyhedrons that **intersect** a
   line connecting the first grid point to second grid point is
   generated and stored in a second memory.
       The iso-surface is then generated according to the list of
   polyhedrons stored in the second memory and the predetermined scalar
   value.
       USE/ADVANTAGE – In medical measurement by a CT scanner and the
   numerical analysis of temperature and stress distribution encountered
   in the design of a personal computer enclosure. It is then possible to
   draw **visualised data** desired by the user on an installed display
   unit based upon generated iso-surface data.
       Dwg.2/15
Title Terms: ISO; SURFACE; GENERATE; FORMING; GRID; POINT; SET; SCALE;
   VALUE; VOLUME; DATA; STORAGE; MEMORY; EXTRACT; VOLUME; DATA; FIRST; GRID;
   POINT; FIRST; EXTREME; VALUE; EXTRACT; VOLUME; DATA; SECOND; GRID; POINT;
   SECOND; EXTREME; VALUE
Derwent Class: S05; T01
International Patent Class (Main): G06T-011/00; G06T-017/20
File Segment: EPI
Manual Codes (EPI/S-X): S05-D02A1; T01-J10C4

   15/9/45   (Item 25 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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010803847   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1996-300800/199630
Related WPI Acc No: 1997-226363
XRPX Acc No: N96-253020
   **Seismic signal processing and exploration method for exploration of
   hydrocarbon – using set of seismic signal traces distributed over
   predetermined three-dimensional volume of earth divided into number of
   spaced apart slices contg. seismic traces for correlation measurement**
Patent Assignee: AMOCO CORP (STAD   ); CORE LAB GLOBAL NV (CORE-N)

Inventor: BAHORICH M S; FARMER S L
Number of Countries: 024   Number of Patents: 014
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
WO 9618915	A1	19960620	WO 95US13644	A	19951005	199630	B
AU 9641333	A	19960703	AU 9641333	A	19951005	199642	
EP 736185	A1	19961009	EP 95939565	A	19951005	199645	
			WO 95US13644	A	19951005		
US 5563949	A	19961008	US 94353934	A	19941212	199646	
NO 9602731	A	19961011	WO 95US13644	A	19951005	199650	
			NO 962731	A	19960627		
EP 736185	B1	19970709	EP 95939565	A	19951005	199732	
			WO 95US13644	A	19951005		
CN 1138902	A	19961225	CN 95191202	A	19951005	199806	
MX 9603026	A1	19970601	MX 963026	A	19960726	199825	
CA 2179901	C	19980818	CA 2179901	A	19951005	199844	
AU 696742	B	19980917	AU 9641333	A	19951005	199849	
US 5838564	A	19981117	US 94353934	A	19941212	199902	
			US 96716612	A	19961001		
RU 2144683	C1	20000120	WO 95US13644	A	19951005	200045	
			RU 96115275	A	19951005		
NO 311316	B1	20011112	WO 95US13644	A	19951005	200175	
			NO 962731	A	19960627		
MX 204975	B	20011029	MX 963026	A	19960726	200279	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 94353934 A 19941212; US 96716612 A
   19961001
Cited Patents: EP 181216; US 5056066; US 5153858
Patent Details:

Patent No   Kind Lan Pg   Main IPC   Filing Notes
WO 9618915   A1 E 32 G01V-001/28
   Designated States (National): AU CA CN GB MX NO RU TT
   Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL
   PT SE
AU 9641333   A   Based on patent WO 9618915
EP 736185   A1 E 32   Based on patent WO 9618915
   Designated States (Regional): FR GB IT
US 5563949   A   13 G06F-019/00
NO 9602731   A   G01V-000/00
EP 736185   B1 E 16   Based on patent WO 9618915
   Designated States (Regional): FR GB IT
CA 2179901   C   G01V-001/28
AU 696742   B   .   Previous Publ. patent AU 9641333
                                         Based on patent WO 9618915
US 5838564   A   G06F-019/00   Cont of application US 94353934
                                         Cont of patent US 5563949
RU 2144683   C1   G01V-001/28   Based on patent WO 9618915
NO 311316   B1   G01V-001/30   Previous Publ. patent NO 9602731
MX 204975   B   G01V-001/28

Abstract (Basic): WO 9618915 A
      The method comprises obtaining a set of seismic signal traces
   distributed over a predetermined three dimensional volume of the earth,
   dividing the three dimensional volume into a number of vertically
   stacked and generally spaced apart horizontal slices dividing each of
   the slices into a number of cells having portions of at least three
   seismic traces located in it.
      The **cross correlation** is measured between one pair of trace
   lying in one vertical plane to obtain an in **line** value and the **cross
   correlation** between another pair of traces lying in another vertical
   plane to obtain a **cross line** value, which are combined to obtain

coherent values for each of the cells, that can be displayed.

ADVANTAGE - Coherent values reveal critical sub-surface details that are not readily apparent on traditional seismic sections.

Dwg.1/6

Abstract (Equivalent): EP 736185 B

A method of processing 3-D seismic data for locating subterranean features, faults, contours, or hydrocarbon deposits, the method comprising the steps of: a) obtaining 3-D seismic data covering a predetermined volume of the earth; b) constructing an array of three-dimensional cells representative of said volume, each of said cells being smaller than said volume, characterised in that: each cell has at least three laterally separated and generally vertical seismic traces located therein, the method further comprising: c) measuring for each of said cells the coherency of said at least three traces relative to two predetermined directions; and d) outputting said coherency values of said cells as **data** for forming a **map** indicative of subterranean features.

Dwg.1/6

Abstract (Equivalent): US 5563949 A

A method for the exploration of hydrocarbons, comprising the steps of:

a) obtaining a set of seismic signal traces distributed over a pre-determined three-dimensional volume of the earth;

b) dividing said three-dimensional volume into a plurality of vertically stacked and generally spaced apart horizontal slices and dividing at least one of said slices into a plurality of cells that are arranged into laterally extending rows and columns, each of said cells having portions of at least three seismic traces located therein, each of said portions of said traces generally extending vertically through said cells, and a first trace and a second trace in said cell lying in one generally vertical plane and a third trace and said first trace in said cell lying in another generally vertical plane that is generally at right angles to said one vertical plane;

c) measuring across each of said cells the **cross - correlation** between said traces lying in said one vertical plane to obtain an in-**line** value and the **cross - correlation** between said traces lying in said another vertical plane to obtain a **cross - line** value that are estimates of the time dip in an in-line direction and in a **cross - line** direction;

d) combining said in- **line** value and said **cross - line** value to obtain one coherency value for each of said cells; and

e) displaying said coherency values of said cells across at least one of said horizontal slices.

Dwg.7/8

Title Terms: SEISMIC; SIGNAL; PROCESS; EXPLORATION; METHOD; EXPLORATION; HYDROCARBON; SET; SEISMIC; SIGNAL; TRACE; DISTRIBUTE; PREDETERMINED; THREE-DIMENSIONAL; VOLUME; EARTH; DIVIDE; NUMBER; SPACE; APART; SLICE; CONTAIN; SEISMIC; TRACE; CORRELATE; MEASURE

Derwent Class: S03

International Patent Class (Main): G01V-000/00; G01V-001/28; G01V-001/30; G06F-019/00

International Patent Class (Additional): G01V-001/00; G01V-001/34; G01V-001/36; G11B-023/00

File Segment: EPI

Manual Codes (EPI/S-X): S03-C01X

15/9/50   (Item 30 from file: 350)

009464961   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1993-158497/199319
XRPX Acc No: N93-121688
   **Method of counting number of solid particle and measuring their cross
   sectional area - measuring area of solid particles ranging in a size from
   one micron to one millimetre across contained in sample of solids-loaded
   plastic material**
Patent Assignee: ZITKO F (ZITK-I)
Inventor: CHANDLER H A; CRISPIN K W R; SMITH J S; ZITKO F
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
US 1183	H	19930504	US 91811210	A	19911219	199319	B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 91811210 A 19911219
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 1183	H		14	G01V-009/04	

Abstract (Basic): US 1183 H
      The method involves gathering a first line of **data** points
   representing leading and trailing particle strip edge location data,
   processing the data associated with the first line to determine the
   number of particle strips on the first line and the area of each strip,
   and storing the edge location data and areas of the particle strips on
   the first line by strip number and line number identification. A second
   line of **data** points is gathered **representing** leading and trailing
   particle strip edge location data. The data associated with the second
   line is processed to determine the number of particle strips on the
   second line and the area of each strip. The edge location data and
   areas of the particle strips on the second line are stored by strip
   number and **line** number identification. Strip **overlapping** is tested
   for by comparing the edge location data of strips on the second line
   with strips on the first line. A next line of **data** points is gathered
    representing leading and trailing particle strip edge location data.
      The data associated with the next line is processed to determine
   the number of particle strips on the next line and the area of each
   strip. The edge location data and areas of the particle strips on the
   next line by strip number and **line** number identification. Strip
   overlapping is tested for by comparing the edge location data of
   strips on the next line with strips on the preceding line. The data
   from sequentially **overlapping** particle strips is **associated** with a
   particular whole particle. The cross-sectional area of each whole
   particle is calculated, and the number of particles counted.
      USE - With laser scanner.
      (Dwg.1/6)
Title Terms: METHOD; COUNT; NUMBER; SOLID; PARTICLE; MEASURE; CROSS;
   SECTION; AREA; MEASURE; AREA; SOLID; PARTICLE; RANGING; SIZE; ONE; MICRON
   ; ONE; MM; CONTAIN; SAMPLE; SOLID; LOAD; PLASTIC; MATERIAL
Derwent Class: S03
International Patent Class (Main): G01V-009/04
File Segment: EPI
Manual Codes (EPI/S-X): S03-E04X; S03-E14E1; S03-F05C; S03-F06C
? t15/9/59

 15/9/59   (Item 39 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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003248860

**Relative motion sensing device for visual display system - has movable
multi-cell detector communicating optical energy to and from pattern of
passive position-related lines**
Patent Assignee: KIRSCH S T (KIRS-I)
Inventor: KIRSCH S T
Number of Countries: 005 Number of Patents: 007
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
WO 8204151	A	19821125				198248	B
US 4364035	A	19821214				198301	
EP 78809	A	19830518	EP 82900873	A	19820203	198321	
JP 58500777	W	19830512				198325	
US 4390873	A	19830628				198328	
EP 78809	B	19891011				198941	
DE 3279977	G	19891116				198947	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 81273641 A 19810615; US 81264478 A
    19810518
Cited Patents: JP 54126426; US 3297879; US 3541521; US 3825746; US 4303914;
    US 4306147; GB 1376742; JP 56105568
Patent Details:
Patent No Kind Lan Pg   Main IPC   Filing Notes
WO 8204151   A E 30
    Designated States (National): DE GB JP US
    Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB
EP 78809   A E
    Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB
EP 78809   B E
    Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB

Abstract (Basic): WO 8204151 A
        The sensing device includes a surface having a repetitive,
    optically perceptible pattern of passive lines and a detector movable
    relative to the surface for sensing the direction of crusings of the
    passive lines. Electrical pulses are generated corresponding to the
    motion of the detector relative to the surface.
        The surface has a line pattern forming checkerboard squares and a
    four-quadrant detector transmits **data   representing** different states
    as the detector moves across different squares. These states are
    decoded in a look-up table and the generated electrical signals control
    X and Y counters of a cursor control. Alternatively the detector is
    moved over the lines of two colours each associated with vertical or
    horizontal motion.
        1/16
Abstract (Equivalent): EP 78809 B
        A relation motion sensing system of the type having a surface with
    a pattern of **intersecting** passive position- **related   lines** thereon
    and a member movable over the surface, said surface having thereon a
    first group of parallel lines which reflect one colour and absorb a
    second colour and a second group of parallel lines which reflect the
    second colour and absorb the first colour; a detector means housed in
    the movable member and comprising light source means directed at the
    surface emitting light of said first and second colours, and light
    detector means positioned for receiving light reflected from the
    surface the detector having a plurality of detector cells and producing
    electrical output signals representing reflection from lines in said
    first and second groups of lines; and counter means (175) for counting
    said electrical output signals; characterised in that said first group
    of lines includes spaced apart lines of the first colour orthogonally
    intersected by spaced apart **lines** of the second colour constituting

said second group, the spacing of said lines in said first and second groups being equal to the width of said **lines** , such that **intersections** of the **lines** , **intersections** of the spaces with the lines and remaining spaces are all optically contrasting horizontally and vertically adjacent squares of identical dimensions formed on said surface in order to form a repetive pattern, the pattern repeating after crossing two squares in either the horizontal or vertical direction; and in that at least two detector cells are provided in order to detect relative motion in each direction. (12pp)

Title Terms: RELATIVE; MOTION; SENSE; DEVICE; VISUAL; DISPLAY; SYSTEM; MOVE ; MULTI; CELL; DETECT; COMMUNICATE; OPTICAL; ENERGY; PATTERN; PASSIVE; POSITION; RELATED; LINE

Derwent Class: T04; W05

International Patent Class (Additional): G01B-011/00; G06K-011/06; G08B-005/36; G08C-019/36

File Segment: EPI

Manual Codes (EPI/S-X): T04-F; W05-D03X; W05-D09

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File    2:INSPEC 1969-2004/May W1
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File    6:NTIS 1964-2004/May W2
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           (c) 2004 FIZ TECHNIK
File   99:Wilson Appl. Sci & Tech Abs 1983-2004/Apr
           (c) 2004 The HW Wilson Co.
File  111:TGG Natl.Newspaper Index(SM) 1979-2004/May 10
           (c) 2004 The Gale Group
File  144:Pascal 1973-2004/May W1
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           (c) 2004 ProQuest Info&Learning
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           (c) 2002 The Gale Group
File  603:Newspaper Abstracts 1984-1988
           (c)2001 ProQuest Info&Learning
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Set     Items    Description
S1     5017305   RIBBON? ? OR LINE OR LINES OR LINEAL? OR LINEAR? OR RECTIL-
                 INEA?
S2      362022   BAR OR BARS
S3     1263741   BAND OR BANDS
S4     3513582   INTERSECT? OR OVERLAP? OR OVER()(LAP OR LAPS OR LAPED OR L-
                 APING OR LAPPED OR LAPPING) OR CONVERG? OR CROSS???? ? OR CON-
                 FLUEN? OR MEET???? ? OR INTERCROSS? OR CRISSCROSS? OR BISECT?
S5     6364954   GRAPH? ? OR GRAPHICAL?? ? OR REPRESENT? OR VISUAL? OR IMAG-
                 E? ? OR DIAGRAM? OR GRID OR GRIDS OR DISPLAY?
S6      411069   S5(3N)(DATA OR INFORMATION OR KNOWLEDGE? ? OR INFORMATIC? -
                 ?)
S7     8795029   RELATE? ? OR RELATION? OR RELATING OR INTERELAT? OR INTERR-
                 ELAT? OR INTERCONNECT? OR CORRELA? OR CORELAT?
S8     3857624   ASSOCIAT?
S9     1306508   CONNECT?
S10     332410   ROW OR ROWS
S11     423155   (MODEL? ? OR MODELE?? ? OR MODELLE?? ? OR MODELING OR MODE-
                 LLING OR MAP OR MAPS OR MAPPE?? ? OR MAPPING)(3N)(DATA OR INF-
                 ORMATION OR KNOWLEDGE? ? OR INFORMATIC? ?)
S12      74440   S4(3N)(S1:S3 OR S10)
S13       1505   S12 AND (S6 OR S11)
S14     112767   S4(3N)S7:S9
S15        101   S13 AND S14
S16         33   S15/1999:2004
S17         68   S15 NOT S16
S18         51   RD (unique items)
?t18/7/1-4,7,9,11-12,15-16,31,34,36,45-46
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5810681   INSPEC Abstract Number: B9803-6140C-028, C9803-4260-012
   Title: Geometric interpretations of algebraic invariants in images of 3D scenes
   Author(s): Barrett, E.B.; Payton, P.M.; Marra, P.J.; Brill, M.H.
   Author Affiliation: Lockheed Martin Missiles & Space Org., Sunnyvale, CA, USA
   Journal: Proceedings of the SPIE - The International Society for Optical Engineering Conference Title: Proc. SPIE - Int. Soc. Opt. Eng. (USA) vol.3168   p.286-99
   Publisher: SPIE-Int. Soc. Opt. Eng,
   Publication Date: 1997 Country of Publication: USA
   CODEN: PSISDG ISSN: 0277-786X
   SICI: 0277-786X(1997)3168L.286:GIAI;1-2
   Material Identity Number: C574-97290
   U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0277-786X/97/$10.00
   Conference Title: Vision Geometry VI
   Conference Sponsor: SPIE
   Conference Date: 28-29 July 1997   Conference Location: San Diego, CA, USA
   Language: English   Document Type: Conference Paper (PA); Journal Paper (JP)
   Treatment: Practical (P); Theoretical (T)

   Abstract: We demonstrate for central-projection imaging systems a natural progression of cross-ratio invariant theorems extending from one through three dimensions. In each dimensions there is an invariant quantitative relationship between combinations of geometric entities in image space, and combinations of corresponding geometric entities in object space. In one dimension, when the object points and image points are co-linear, these entities are line segments formed by corresponding pairs of object and image points. The "mother of all invariants" is the invariant **relationship** between **cross** -ratios of products of the lengths of these corresponding line segments in object and image. In two dimensions these geometric entities are triangles formed by corresponding triplets of points in the object and in the image. There exists an invariant **relationship** between **cross**   -ratios of products of areas of these corresponding triangles in object and image. The one-and two-dimensional results are well known. Not so well-known is the fact that for the case of multiple images of three-dimensional scenes and objects the geometric entities are triangles (in the images) and tetrahedra (in the objects), and that there exist invariant **linear**   **relationships** between **cross** -ratios of products of the areas of image-triangles and volumes of object-tetrahedra. One objective of our paper is to demonstrate that these linear relationships are established by a uniform pattern of algebraic arguments that extends the cross-ratio invariants in a natural progression from lower to higher dimensions. A second objective is to demonstrate that the resulting cross-ratio invariants can be interpreted as metric properties of geometric entities (e.g. areas of triangles formed by triplets of image points, and volumes of tetrahedra formed by four tuples of object points). A third objective is to demonstrate that these cross-ratios of points in the images, which we can observe directly, are equal to the corresponding cross-ratios of points in the objects, which may not be directly accessible. We use computer simulations to validate the algebraic results we derive in this paper, and 3D graphics to visualize them. (10 Refs)
   Subfile: B C

5711055   INSPEC Abstract Number: C9711-4260-054
 Title: Robust computation of intersection graph between two solids
   Author(s): Nakamura, H.; Higashi, M.; Hosaka, M.

Author Affiliation: Toyota Technol. Inst., Nagoya, Japan

Abstract: We propose a new robust algorithm for Boolean operations on solid models. The algorithm produces a consistent intersection graph between two input solids whose geometrical **data** are **represented** in floating point numbers. In order to prevent numerical calculation errors and inaccuracy of input data from causing inconsistency of the output, we put higher priority on symbolical connectivity of the edge-face intersection points than their numerical nearness. Each edge-face intersection point is symbolically represented using face names, which generate **connectivity** **relations** between the **intersection** points and the **intersection line** segments. The symbols with the same connectivity are made into clusters. The **intersection line** segments **connected** together at their end clusters form the intersection graph of two solids. Inconsistency of the connectivity of the clusters is detected and the intersection graph is corrected automatically. We describe the algorithm in detail for polyhedral solids, discuss extension to curved solids, and show its effectiveness by some examples of Boolean operations for two solids whose faces intersect at a very small angle. (14 Refs)
Subfile: C

 18/7/3   (Item 3 from file: 2)

5703651   INSPEC Abstract Number: B9711-6140C-076, C9711-1250-054
 Title: **Finding geometric and structural** information **from 2D** image **frames**
Author(s): Jaitly, R.; Fraser, D.A.
Author Affiliation: Vision & Robotics Lab., Dept. of Electron. & Electr. Eng., London, UK
Abstract: The paper describes the process of obtaining geometric and structural information, in the form of relational tables, from two-dimensional intensity image frames. The process is divided into two subprocesses: the heuristic edge follower and the structure binding algorithm. The first subprocess searches an intensity image to locate and extract potential edges satisfying some criteria and fits linear equations

to them using linear regressional analysis. The second subprocess finds valid **intersections** between these **linear** equations and hence obtains the structural **relationship** between these **intersections** . The outcome of the process is a relational table, containing all vertices found and the relationships between them, for the given intensity image. The process has been rested on a number of rigid, planar-faced three-dimensional objects, producing accurate relational tables from the given views of the objects. The process is described with reference to one such object and the performance in terms of processing time is reported. (12 Refs)
   Subfile: B C
   Copyright 1997, IEE

   18/7/4   (Item 4 from file: 2)
DIALOG(R)File   2:INSPEC
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5318981   INSPEC Abstract Number: C9608-6160S-024
   Title: An algorithm for automatic generation of contour map
   Author(s): Byung-Tae Jang; In-Kyoung Lee; Chi-Jung Hwang
   Journal: Journal of KISS(A) (Computer Systems and Theory)   vol.23, no.4
p.351-7
   Publisher: Korea Inf. Sci. Soc,
   Publication Date: April 1996 Country of Publication: South Korea
   CODEN: CKNOF2 ISSN: 0258-9125
   SICI: 0258-9125(199604)23:4L.351:AAGC;1-E
   Material Identity Number: E345-96007
   Language: Korean   Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)
   Treatment: Practical (P); Theoretical (T)
   Abstract: This study presents algorithm to automatically generate a contour map which is a basic tool for analyzing the spatial data. This algorithm, which is designed for the regular **grid   data** , operates on a subgrid with the 8 edges which consist of the lines connecting four nodes and the center point. It is recognized and proved that a contour **line intersects** 3-6 edges in a subgrid, if we have the constraint that the contour line value is not equal to each of the four node-values, and as a result, the **crossed** contour **line** patterns in a subgrid are classified by 7 possible cases. Based on these contour line patterns, this algorithm can solve the ambiguous **connection** problem for **intersection** points. The algorithm is validated and tested on a number of possible data sets. (11 Refs)
   Subfile: C
   Copyright 1996, IEE

   18/7/7   (Item 7 from file: 2)
DIALOG(R)File   2:INSPEC
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4664330   INSPEC Abstract Number: C9406-4240-072
   Title: Experimental results on the crossover point in satisfiability problems
   Author(s): Crawford, J.M.; Auton, L.D.
   Author Affiliation: AT&T Bell Labs., Murray Hill, NJ, USA
   p.21-7
   Publisher: AAAI Press, Menlo Park, CA, USA
   Publication Date: 1993 Country of Publication: USA   xxii+869 pp.
   ISBN: 0 262 51071 5
   Conference Title: Proceedings of AAAI-93 and IAAI-93
   Conference Sponsor: American Assoc. Artificial Intelligence
   Conference Date: 11-15 July 1993   Conference Location: Washington, DC, USA
   Availability: MIT Press, Cambridge, MA, USA
   Language: English   Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)
   Treatment: Theoretical (T)
   Abstract: Determining whether a propositional theory is satisfiable is a prototypical example of an NP-complete problem. Further, a large number of problems that occur in **knowledge   representation** , learning, planning,

and other areas of AI are essentially satisfiability problems. This paper reports on a series of experiments to determine the location of the crossover point-the point at which half the randomly generated propositional theories with a given number of variables and given number of clauses are satisfiable-and to assess the **relationship** of the **crossover** point to the difficulty of determining satisfiability. We have found empirically that, for 3-SAT, the number of clauses at the **crossover** point is a **linear** function of the number of variables. This result is of theoretical interest since it is not clear why such a linear relationship should exist, but it is also of practical interest since recent experiments (Mitchell et al. 92; Cheeseman et al. 91) indicate that the most computationally difficult problems tend to be found near the crossover point. We have also found that for random 3-SAT problems below the crossover point, the average time complexity of satisfiability problems seems empirically to grow linearly with problem size. At and above the crossover point the complexity seems to grow exponentially, but the rate of growth seems to be greatest near the crossover point. (12 Refs)
   Subfile: C

   18/7/9   **(Item 9 from file: 2)**
DIALOG(R)File   2:INSPEC
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4518197   INSPEC Abstract Number: C9312-6120-027
   Title: Multisearch techniques for implementing data structures on a mesh-connected computer
   Author(s): Atallah, M.J.; Miller, R.; Dehne, F.; Rau-Chaplin, A.; Jyh-Jong Tsay
   Author Affiliation: Dept. of Comput. Sci., Purdue Univ., West Lafayette, IN, USA
   Conference Title: SPAA '91. 3rd Annual ACM Symposium on Parallel Algorithms and Architectures   p.204-14
   Publisher: ACM Press, Baltimore, MD, USA
   Publication Date: 1991 Country of Publication: USA   ix+374 pp.
   ISBN: 0 89791 438 4
   U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0 89791 438 4/91/0007/0204$01.50
   Conference Sponsor: ACM; IEEE; EATCS
   Conference Date: 21-24 July 1991   Conference Location: Hilton Head, SC, USA
   Language: English   Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)
   Treatment: Applications (A); Practical (P)
   Abstract: The multisearch problem consists of efficiently performing O(n) search processes on a **data** structure **modeled** as a graph G with n constant-degree nodes. Denote by r the length of the longest search path associated with a search process, and assume that the paths are determined 'on-line'. The authors solve the multisearch problem in O(square root n+r square root n/log n) time on a square root n* square root n mesh-connected computer. For most data structures, the search path traversed when answering one search query has length r=O(log n). For these cases, their algorithm processes O(n) such queries in asymptotically optimal time, O(square root n). The classes of graphs considered contain most of the important data structures that arise in practice (ranging from simple trees to Kirkpatrick hierarchical search DAGs). Multisearch is a useful abstraction that models many specific problems and can be used to implement parallel data structures on a mesh. Applications include interval trees and the **related** multiple interval **intersection** search, well as hierarchical representations of polyhedra and its many applications (e.g. **lines**-polyhedron **intersection** queries, multiple tangent plane determination, intersecting convex polyhedra, and three-dimensional convex hull). (9 Refs)
   Subfile: C

   18/7/11   **(Item 11 from file: 2)**
DIALOG(R)File   2:INSPEC
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03673894   INSPEC Abstract Number: A90103554
   Title: **The response of the broad emission line region to ionizing continuum variations**
   Author(s): Robinson, A.; Perez, E.
   Author Affiliation: Inst. of Astron., Cambridge, UK
   Journal: Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society   vol.244, no.1   p.138-48
   Publication Date: 1 May 1990 Country of Publication: UK
   CODEN: MNRAA4 ISSN: 0035-8711
   U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0035-8711/90/$05.00
   Language: English   Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)
   Treatment: Theoretical (T)

   Abstract: The variability of the broad emission lines in Seyfert galaxies is naturally explained in terms of photo-ionization models of the broad line region (BLR) as the response of the emitting gas to changes in the central ionizing continuum. The authors analyse the response to a single continuum event of a simple model of the BLR consisting of an ensemble of line-emitting clouds non-uniformly distributed within a spherical shell. The results indicate that **cross - correlation** analyses and other methods of interpreting variability **data** are **model** dependent and, by themselves, do not necessarily yield useful constraints on the effective size of the BLR. The authors find that tighter limits can, in principle, be derived if both the **cross - correlation** and the **line** auto-correlation functions are used together as constraints on the models. (27 Refs)
   Subfile: A

   18/7/12   (Item 12 from file: 2)
   DIALOG(R)File   2:INSPEC

03279316   INSPEC Abstract Number: A89016209
   Title: **The discrete correlation function: a new method for analyzing unevenly sampled variability data**
   Author(s): Edelson, R.A.; Krolik, J.H.
   Author Affiliation: Center for Astron. & Space Astrophys., Colorado Univ., Boulder, CO, USA
   Journal: Astrophysical Journal   vol.333, no.2, pt.1   p.646-59
   Publication Date: 15 Oct. 1988 Country of Publication: USA
   CODEN: ASJOAB ISSN: 0004-637X
   Language: English   Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)
   Treatment: Theoretical (T)

   Abstract: A method of measuring correlation functions without interpolating in the temporal domain, 'the discrete correlation function', is introduced. It provides an assumption-free representation of the correlation measured in the data and allows meaningful error estimates. This method avoids the problem of spurious correlations at zero lag due to correlated errors. It is shown that physical interpretation of the **cross - correlation** function of two series believed to be related by a convolution requires knowledge of the input function's fluctuation power spectrum. In the case of AGN **line** -continuum **cross - correlation** functions, the interpretation also involves model dependence in the form of symmetry assumptions and must take into account intrinsic scale bias. Application to published data for Akn 120 and NGC 4151 illustrates this method's capabilities. No correlation was found for the optical data for Akn 120, but the ultraviolet HGC 4151 data show a strong correlation. (19 Refs)
   Subfile: A

   18/7/15   (Item 2 from file: 6)
   DIALOG(R)File   6:NTIS

1787358 NTIS Accession Number: AD-A274 915/8
   Usefulness of Compile-Time Restructuring of LGDF Programs in Throughput-Critical Applications
   (Master's thesis, Sep 91-Sep 93)

Cross, D. M.

Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, CA.
Corp. Source Codes: 019895000; 251450
Sep 93   56p

In this thesis, Large Grain **Data** Flow (LGDF) **representation** of parallelism is applied to throughout-critical applications that process periodically arriving **data** . The applications are **represented** by directed acyclic graphs in which a vertex represents an indivisible node program execution and an arc **represents data** flow from its source node to sink node. The machine and graph parameters are assumed to be such that the time to transfer one unit of data is comparable to the time to execute one operation at a processor. The machine model consists of a set of processors connected to a set of memory modules by a **cross - bar interconnection** network. Execution of LGDF graphs on such machines either requires a run-time mechanism to dispatch executable nodes on available processors or a compile-time static scheduling of nodes to processors. The former approach, although flexible and robust, suffers from contention-related overhead and the latter, although capable of eliminating contention, is rigid and computationally intensive. It is shown by simulation that throughput can be improved when compile-time graph restructuring is coupled with simple first-come-first-serve dispatching. The restructuring is based on selectively adding control dependencies between graph nodes. This technique, called the revolving cylinder analysis, is shown to be an effective framework for achieving communication/computation overlap and reducing memory contention. Revolving Cylinder(RC), Start-After-Finish(SAF), Start-After-Start(SAS), Large Grain Data FLow(LGDF) Systems.

  18/7/16   (Item 3 from file: 6)
DIALOG(R)File   6:NTIS

1436198 NTIS Accession Number: AD-A205 708/1
  Linear Correlation between the P-31 NMR Shifts of Cyclic Phosphines and the O-17 Shifts of the Corresponding Phosphine Oxides
  Szewczyk, J. ; Linehan, K. ; Quin, L. D.
  Massachusetts Univ., Amherst. Dept. of Chemistry.
  Corp. Source Codes: 010574004; 400721
  Sponsor: Army Research Office, Research Triangle Park, NC.
  Report No.: ARO-24512.3-CH
  1988   7p
  Contract No.: DAAL03-86-K-0159; NSF-CHE84-05826
  The O-17 NMR shifts for phosphine oxides based on six different heterocyclic ring systems, **representing** 16 **data** points, were plotted against the P-31 shifts of the corresponding phosphines. A linear correlation with R=0.96 resulted. Each heterocyclic system occupied its own region of the **correlation line** , with no **overlap** . There was no **correlation** between the O-17 NMR shifts and the P-31 shifts of the phosphine oxides. Keywords: Phosphorus NMR, Oxygen nmr, Phosphine oxides, Phosphines, Aminophosphines. Reprints. (mjm)

18/7/31   **(Item 6 from file: 8)**
DIALOG(R)File   8:Ei Compendex(R)

02015057   E.I. Monthly No: EI8609082411   E.I. Yearly No: EI86030730
  Title: VISUAL DEFINITION OF SCREEN STRUCTURES.
  Author: Anon
  Source: IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletin v 28 n 12 May 1986 p 5539-5540
  Publication Year: 1986
  CODEN: IBMTAA   ISSN: 0018-8689
  Language: ENGLISH
  Document Type: JA; (Journal Article)   Treatment: A; (Applications)
  Journal Announcement: 8609
  Abstract: An arrangement is described for use with an interactive data
processing system which establishes a visual definition for screen
structures in order to distinguish the use of lines to define multiple
screen structures as single entities instead of multiple entities. In
multiple window systems, lines are used to define the borders of their
windows, pop structures, and areas within these structures. Typically,
these **lines   connect** at all **intersection** points to form, what appears
to the operator to be, a single screen structure with multiple pieces
instead of multiple structures with multiple pieces.

18/7/34   **(Item 1 from file: 34)**
DIALOG(R)File   34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci

06769181   Genuine Article#: ZQ712   Number of References: 60
Title: The cross-over effect in unilateral neglect – Modelling **detailed**
     data **in the** line – bisection **task**
Author(s): Monaghan P (REPRINT) ; Shillcock R
Corporate Source: UNIV EDINBURGH,CTR COGNIT SCI, 2 BUCCLEUCH PL/EDINBURGH
     EH8 9LW/MIDLOTHIAN/SCOTLAND/ (REPRINT)
Journal: BRAIN, 1998, V121, 5 (MAY), P907-921
ISSN: 0006-8950   Publication date: 19980500
Publisher: OXFORD UNIV PRESS, GREAT CLARENDON ST, OXFORD OX2 6DP, ENGLAND
Language: English   Document Type: ARTICLE
Abstract: The **line – bisection** task is the standard assessment of
     unilateral visual neglect. It supplies one effect, the crossover
     effect, that challenges models of neglect: in left neglect, the
     rightward displacement of the midpoint of the line becomes a left
     displacement for small lines. We review the various attempts to account
     for the crossover effect, before describing a computational model of
     performance in the **line – bisection** task that produces a cross-over
     effect quite naturally in its damaged state. The model trades on
     aspects of several current theories of neglect, including independent
     attentional processing in the two hemispheres, each of which possesses
     an attentional gradient in which the contralateral field is
     accentuated. We assume a small residual noise, along the same gradient,
     in the damaged hemisphere. When lesioned to simulate right hemisphere
     damage, the model produces **line   bisections** similar to human
     performance, in terms of the relationship with **line** length, a
     variable **crossover** point for the smaller lines, and an amelioration
     of performance with leftside, but not rightside cueing.

18/7/36   **(Item 3 from file: 34)**
DIALOG(R)File   34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci

06351264   Genuine Article#: YL668   Number of References: 17
**Title: Transect relascope sampling for assessing coarse woody debris: The
     case of a pi/2 relascope angle**
Author(s): Stahl G (REPRINT)
Corporate Source: SWEDISH UNIV AGR SCI,DEPT FOREST RESOURCE MANAGEMENT &

GEOMAT/S-90183 UMEA//SWEDEN/ (REPRINT)

Abstract: In transect relascope sampling, a wide-angle relascope is used
    along survey lines for selecting a sample of objects that extend
    linearly in the plane, e.g. downed logs. The method is closely **related**
    to **line   intersect** (intercept) sampling. In this article, a special
    case of the transect relascope technique is studied. Using a pi/2
    radian relascope angle, the method becomes invariant to the orientation
    of the line objects in the population. The reason is that the area of
    inclusion around objects, through which a survey line should pass for
    an object to be included, turns out to be circular. In analytical
    studies and Monte Carlo simulations, the cost-efficiency of transect
    relascope and **line   intersect** sampling is evaluated. It is found
    that transect relascope sampling is a competitive alternative to **line
    intersect** sampling in inventories of the total volume of coarse woody
    debris (in the form of downed logs:) in forest compartments.

18/7/45   (Item 2 from file: 35)

NAMED ENTITIES" AS A SOURCE FOR TEXT VISUALIZATION   (DATA   **REDUCTION)**
    Author: TAYLOR, KATHRYN BURROUGHS
    Degree: PH.D.
    Year: 1997
    Corporate Source/Institution: GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY (0076)
    Mentor: COLLEEN COTTER

    Advances in computer graphics have allowed the development of many
dynamic methods for portraying numerical **data** to be evaluated **visually** .
Visualization technology previously was used by scientists and engineers to
represent widely different types of simultaneously occurring information as
a single, understandable picture. However, not all data to be evaluated and
reduced, such as text, can be easily translated to numbers. Visualization
of text seeks to distill large volumes of textual information into a
manageable and relevant quantity and then present it in a readily
comprehensible graphic format.
    This dissertation examines "named entities"--proper nouns that are
names of people, places, and things, plus numerical and time
expressions--as a primary data reduction technique to support text
visualization. It also explores relationships existing in text among named
entities (NEs) that visualization technology can exploit. The elaboration
relation of Rhetorical Structure Theory (RST) provides one basis for
capturing the relationships, and a **knowledge   representation** formalism,
conceptual **graphs** , expresses the relationships.
    Classifying named entities by type (name of person, place,
organization, or thing, numerical or time expression) reveals features of
the text collection. The object:attribute relationship between a named
entity and a descriptive noun phrase can be discovered by pattern matching.
Cue phrases can signal relationships between text spans. Hierarchical
(hypernym, hyponym) and meronymous relationships (whole:part, set:member)
can also predict a **connection** between text spans. **Crossing** document
lines can be accomplished by cross-referencing named entities occurring in
the entire collection and selecting a perspective from which to view it.
    Enabling the identification of named entities and relationships in a
text collection allows techniques such as starfields and 3-D topological
maps, icons, lenses, animation, and temporal slice views to be used to
manipulate, sort, categorize, and select text. The research performed here
attempts to walk a useful line between breadth and depth in the
consideration of a technology, text visualization, that is in the very

earliest stages of its development.

 18/7/46   (Item 1 from file: 94)
DIALOG(R)File   94:JICST-EPlus
(c)2004 Japan Science and Tech Corp(JST). All rts. reserv.

03001620   JICST ACCESSION NUMBER: 96A0897022   FILE SEGMENT: JICST-E
Qualitative Geometric Reasoning Aided Design.
MURAKAMI TAMOTSU (1); WADA YOSHIHIRO (1); NAKAJIMA NAOMASA (1); SAKUMA
    TOMOMICHI (2)
(1) Univ. of Tokyo, Fac. of Eng.; (2) EnutitiDetatsushin
ABSTRACT: In such problems as early stages of machine design, and layout,
    it seems that we can process and reason about geometries qualitatively,
    even in the absence of qualitative and numerical information. To give
    computers similar ability, we propose the idea of qualitative
    computational geometry as a general method of solving spatial reasoning
    problems. Qualitative computational geometry consists of algorithms to
    determine (judge or assume) such geometric **relations** as **intersection**
     of **line** segments based not on quantitative and numerical values but
    on qualitative relations between coordinates. A Prolog-based
    qualitative computational geometry library is implemented and applied
    to a qualitative train scheduling problem as an example to confirm the
    efficacy and potential of the proposed idea and the implemented
    library. (author abst.)
?

File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods. 82-2004/Apr
           (c)2004 Info.Sources Inc

Set   Items   Description
S1   8899   RIBBON? ? OR LINE OR LINES OR LINEAL? OR LINEAR? OR RECTIL-
                  INEA?
S2   1525   BAR OR BARS
S3   358   BAND OR BANDS
S4   9496   INTERSECT? OR OVERLAP? OR OVER()(LAP OR LAPS OR LAPED OR L-
                  APING OR LAPPED OR LAPPING) OR CONVERG? OR CROSS???? ? OR CON-
                  FLUEN? OR MEET???? ? OR INTERCROSS? OR CRISSCROSS? OR BISECT?
S5   29180   GRAPH? ? OR GRAPHICAL?? ? OR REPRESENT? OR VISUAL? OR IMAG-
                  E? ? OR DIAGRAM? OR GRID OR GRIDS OR DISPLAY?
S6   3130   S5(3N)(DATA OR INFORMATION OR KNOWLEDGE? ? OR INFORMATIC? -
                  ?)
S7   11614   RELATE? ? OR RELATION? OR RELATING OR INTERELAT? OR INTERR-
                  ELAT? OR INTERCONNECT? OR CORRELA? OR CORELAT?
S8   6811   ASSOCIAT?
S9   13156   CONNECT?
S10   401   ROW OR ROWS
S11   87   S4(3N)(S1:S3 OR S10)
S12   3   S11 AND S6
S13   1671   (MODEL? ? OR MODELED OR MODELLED OR MODELING OR MODELLING)-
                  (3N)(DATA OR INFORMATION OR KNOWLEDGE? ? OR INFORMATIC? ?)
S14   2   S13 AND S11
S15   4   S12 OR S14

15/9/1
DIALOG(R)File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.
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01193224   DOCUMENT TYPE: Product

PRODUCT NAME: BHPViewer (193224)

Interactive Network Technologies Inc (INT) (626961)
2901 Wilcrest #100
Houston, TX 77042 United States
TELEPHONE: (713) 975-7434

RECORD TYPE: Directory

CONTACT: Sales Department

BHPViewer, offered by Interactive Network Technologies (INT), supports the
local and remote viewing of multidimensional geophysical, geological, and
model   data . The system provides Web-based data analysis features. It
includes view and data layer synchronization features. Processed seismic
volumes and reservoir simulation output can be linked to original data.
BHPViewer includes trend analysis and horizon picking features. Users can
pick horizons on gathers, inlines, and **cross - lines** . The system includes
optional horizon amplitude graph display features. BHPViewer handles large,
multidimensional datasets. A transpose utility streamlines access to 3D
data. The system has cursor tracking, CGM output, and zooming features. An
evaluation version of BHPViewer can be requested through the INT Web site.

DESCRIPTORS: Earth Sciences; GIS; Graphics for Science & Engineering;
     Models; Oil & Gas Exploration; Petroleum Industry; Seismic Analysis

HARDWARE: Hardware Independent

OPERATING SYSTEM: Open Systems
PROGRAM LANGUAGES: XML
TYPE OF PRODUCT: Mainframe; Mini; Micro; Workstation
POTENTIAL USERS: Multidimensional Data Viewing
PRICE: Available upon request; Internet demo available

REVISION DATE: 20040415

15/9/2
DIALOG(R)File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.
(c)2004 Info.Sources Inc. All rts. reserv.

00143148   DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: CrimeStat II   (142484)

TITLE: CrimeStat II: On the Geostatistical Scene
AUTHOR: Brodsky, Harold
SOURCE: GeoSpatial Solutions,   v12 n11 p49(4) Nov 2002
ISSN: 1529-7403
HOMEPAGE: http://www.geospatial-online.com

RECORD TYPE: Review
REVIEW TYPE: Product Analysis
GRADE: Product Analysis, No Rating

With Ned Levine & Associates' CrimeStat II, a program developed under
grants from NIJ that analyzes crime incident locations, users can save
results in ESRI's ArcView, Spatial Analyst, and Atlas GIS, as well as
MapInfo and Golden Software's Surfa for Windows format. The
icpsr.umich.edu/nacjd/crime stat.html site also has a set of sample data
files and a user manual made up of about 500 pages of documentation and
readable explanations of statistical methods used. To do a statistical
analysis with CrimeStat, users input data observations that determine a
location through the **intersection** of two nonparallel **lines** . For
defining location points, an established plane coordinate system, a custom
rectangular grid, or spherical coordinates can be used. Data can be
imported as DBF files or users can indicate on the first column of the
spreadsheet the x and y coordinates for data points. CrimeStat also can
accept data input in shape file and ASCII formats. Users can compute many
descriptive statistics, including spatial measures for central tendency and
dispersion; clustering; hot spots; and spatial modeling. Testers worked
with examples from the vendor to show how users can merge CrimeStat
statistical output, including those related to car thefts and vehicle
crashes, in a geographical **information** system (GIS) map **display** . Those
who do not have GIS also can use CrimeStat standalone, which could be a
good choice for educational uses.

COMPANY NAME: Ned Levine & Associates   (734683)
SPECIAL FEATURE: Charts Output Samples
DESCRIPTORS: Content Providers; GIS; Mapping; Police Departments
REVISION DATE: 20030330

15/9/3
DIALOG(R)File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.
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00109727   DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: GEO/SQL (203581); Modular GIS Environment (MGE) (401765);
ArcCAD (362352); Autodesk Map (075736)

TITLE: CAD/GIS Integration: Modern Technology Merges The Best Of Both
Worlds
AUTHOR: Schutzberg, Adena
SOURCE: GIS World,   v11 n6 p54(4) Jun 1998
ISSN: 0897-5507
HOMEPAGE: http://www.gisworld.com

RECORD TYPE: Review
REVIEW TYPE: Product Analysis
GRADE: Product Analysis, No Rating

Early CAD-based GIS products include Facilities Mapping Systems by the
company of the same name, Generation 5 Corporation's (now Geo/SQL's)
Geo/SQL, and Intergraph Corporation's Modular GIS Environment (MGE).
Newcomers in the field include ArcCAD from ESRI Incorporated, AutoCAD Map
by Autodesk, and GeoGraphics by Bentley Systems. All of these products
include CAD and GIS tools. This is similar to a clock radio in that two
formerly disparate functions have been combined in one product. However,
they are different in that there is more difference between GIS and CAD
than between a clock and a radio. The combination is tricky. Most CAD maps
were designed for creating hard-copy plots, not for GIS. These maps may not
be 'clean' enough for GIS. That is, **lines** may not **meet** precisely, data
may be in a coordinate system not compatible with other data, etc. The two
technologies have different goals. CAD comes from the drafting field, GIS
arose from topology, a representation of the earth's features. CAD users of
these combined tools must take on a new way of viewing **visual
information** . The newest capability in the GIS-CAD products is data
integration--the ability for the GIS tools to understand and work with the
CAD data. ESRI's ArcView, Intergraph's GeoMedia, and Autodesk's Autodesk
World have this ability. On the enterprise level, GeoMedia, Bentley
System's ModelServer Continuum, ESRI's Spatial Database Engine, and
Autodesk's system-in-process offer solutions integrated with databases. The
DBMS systems store large files in support of both CAD and GIS users.

COMPANY NAME: Geo/SQL Corp (462314); Intergraph Corp (253979); ESRI
     (082457); Autodesk Inc (134732)
SPECIAL FEATURE: Screen Layouts
DESCRIPTORS: AutoCAD; CAD; GIS; Integration Software; Mapping
REVISION DATE: 20030330

 15/9/4
DIALOG(R)File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.
(c)2004 Info.Sources Inc. All rts. reserv.

00074635   DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: FlowModel Windows 1.0 (551856)

TITLE: FlowModel streamlines process re-engineering by managing data
and...
AUTHOR: Heck, Mike
SOURCE: InfoWorld,   v17 n9 p108(1) Feb 27, 1995
ISSN: 0199-6649
HOMEPAGE: http://www.infoworld.com

RECORD TYPE: Review

REVIEW TYPE: Review
GRADE: B

Arcland's FlowModel for Windows 1.0 has some advantages over drawing
programs and first-generation flowchart packages. FlowModel does not
include any awkward drawing tools, and lets users make use of the **data**
behind the **model** . A palette of predesigned shapes can be used to create
the flow chart. The shapes can be used for organizational charts, data
flows, and ISO 9000 charts. When a symbol group is moved, the software will
automatically reroute connectors so existing **lines** are not **crossed** .
FlowModel will also automatically reposition annotations. FlowModel is very
good at capturing and attaching data to symbols. Users can import and
export data only in ASCII format. The program's interface is Microsoft
Office compatible, however. There are no simulation capabilities, and no
way to run a process with different variables, then compare the results.

PRICE: $495

COMPANY NAME: Arcland Inc   (601403)
SPECIAL FEATURE: Screen Layouts
DESCRIPTORS: Business Graphics; Business Process Management; IBM PC &
     Compatibles; Logic **Diagramming** ; Logical **Data   Modeling** ; Windows
REVISION DATE: 19950630
?

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Set      Items      Description
S1     7614200    RIBBON? ? OR LINE OR LINES OR LINEAL? OR LINEAR? OR RECTIL-
                  INEA?
S2      825746    BAR OR BARS
S3      512485    BAND OR BANDS
S4     6456698    INTERSECT? OR OVERLAP? OR OVER()(LAP OR LAPS OR LAPED OR L-
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                  FLUEN? OR MEET???? ? OR INTERCROSS? OR CRISSCROSS? OR BISECT?
S5     7852783    GRAPH? ? OR GRAPHICAL?? ? OR REPRESENT? OR VISUAL? OR IMAG-
                  E? ? OR DIAGRAM? OR GRID OR GRIDS OR DISPLAY?
S6      374661    S5(3N)(DATA OR INFORMATION OR KNOWLEDGE? ? OR INFORMATIC? -
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S7    10668784    RELATE? ? OR RELATION? OR RELATING OR INTERELAT? OR INTERR-
                  ELAT? OR INTERCONNECT? OR CORRELA? OR CORELAT?
S8     5996796    ASSOCIAT?
S9     3349671    CONNECT?
S10     276755    ROW OR ROWS
S11     176985    (MODEL? ? OR MODELE?? ? OR MODELLE?? ? OR MODELING OR MODE-
                  LLING OR MAP OR MAPS OR MAPPE?? ? OR MAPPING)(3N)(DATA OR INF-
                  ORMATION OR KNOWLEDGE? ? OR INFORMATIC? ?)
S12      85394    S4(3N)(S1:S3 OR S10)
S13        365    S12(S)(S6 OR S11)
S14     192590    S4(3N)S7:S9
S15         13    S13(S)S14
S16          2    S15/1999:2004
S17         11    S15 NOT S16
S18          7    RD (unique items)
?
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File    5:Biosis Previews(R) 1969-2004/May W1
          (c) 2004 BIOSIS
File  155:MEDLINE(R) 1966-2004/May W1
          (c) format only 2004 The Dialog Corp.
File   73:EMBASE 1974-2004/May W1
          (c) 2004 Elsevier Science B.V.
File  162:Global Health 1983-2004/Mar
          (c) 2004 CAB International

Set     Items   Description
S1    1868319   RIBBON? ? OR LINE OR LINES OR LINEAL? OR LINEAR? OR RECTIL-
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S2      30762   BAR OR BARS
S3     293568   BAND OR BANDS
S4    3044233   INTERSECT? OR OVERLAP? OR OVER()(LAP OR LAPS OR LAPED OR L-
                APING OR LAPPED OR LAPPING) OR CONVERG? OR CROSS???? ? OR CON-
                FLUEN? OR MEET???? ? OR INTERCROSS? OR CRISSCROSS? OR BISECT?
S5    2479573   GRAPH? ? OR GRAPHICAL?? ? OR REPRESENT? OR VISUAL? OR IMAG-
                E? ? OR DIAGRAM? OR GRID OR GRIDS OR DISPLAY?
S6      66012   S5(3N)(DATA OR INFORMATION OR KNOWLEDGE? ? OR INFORMATIC? -
                ?)
S7    6140446   RELATE? ? OR RELATION? OR RELATING OR INTERELAT? OR INTERR-
                ELAT? OR INTERCONNECT? OR CORRELA? OR CORELAT?
S8    3657888   ASSOCIAT?
S9     450365   CONNECT?
S10     29217   ROW OR ROWS
S11    127668   (MODEL? ? OR MODELE?? ? OR MODELLE?? ? OR MODELING OR MODE-
                LLING OR MAP OR MAPS OR MAPPE?? ? OR MAPPING)(3N)(DATA OR INF-
                ORMATION OR KNOWLEDGE? ? OR INFORMATIC? ?)
S12      1194   VERTICE? ?
S13     20117   (S4 OR S12)(3N)(S1:S3 OR S10)
S14       403   S13 AND (S6 OR S11)
S15     39768   S4(3N)S7:S9
S16        21   S14 AND S15
S17        13   S16/1999:2004
S18         8   S16 NOT S17
S19         4   RD (unique items)
?
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File 347:JAPIO Nov 1976-2003/Dec(Updated 040402)
         (c) 2004 JPO & JAPIO
File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2004/UD,UM &UP=200427
         (c) 2004  Thomson Derwent
File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-2004/Apr W04
         (c) 2004 European Patent Office
File 349:PCT FULLTEXT 1979-2002/UB=20040422,UT=20040415
         (c) 2004 WIPO/Univentio

Set     Items    Description
S1         11    AU='POSTON D':AU='POSTON DAVID'
S2         36    AU='POSTON T':AU='POSTON TIMOTHY INTRO NATIONAL UNIV OF SI-
                 NGAPOR'
S3         52    AU='RAGHAVAN R':AU='RAGHAVAN RAGHU DR'
S4          6    AU='RAPPEL J K':AU='RAPPEL JAMES KOLENCHERY'
S5          9    S1 AND S2:S4
S6     210441    WEAV? OR WOVEN? ?
S7          4    S1:S4 AND S6
```

013193326   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2000-365199/200031
XRPX Acc No: N00-273334
  **Computer graphics based visual representation of diagnosis, treatment
  planning in medical field, involves generating intersection between
  ribbon groups which visually indicates relation of data groups**
Patent Assignee: JOHNS HOPKINS SINGAPORE PTE LTD (UYJO)
Inventor: **POSTON D** ; **POSTON T** ; **RAGHAVAN R** ; **RAPPEL J K**
Number of Countries: 091 Number of Patents: 005
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
WO 200025229	A1	20000504	WO 99SG103	A	19991022	200031	B
AU 9964941	A	20000515	AU 9964941	A	19991022	200039	
EP 1125218	A1	20010822	EP 99952882	A	19991022	200149	
			WO 99SG103	A	19991022		
SG 87009	A1	20020319	SG 983834	A	19981027	200234	
JP 2002528820	W	20020903	WO 99SG103	A	19991022	200273	
			JP 2000578745	A	19991022		

Priority Applications (No Type Date): SG 983834 A 19981027
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
WO 200025229	A1	E	38	G06F-017/00	

    Designated States (National): AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN
    CR CU CZ DE DK DM EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP
    KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE
    SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
    Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR
    IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW

| AU 9964941 | A | | | G06F-017/00 | Based on patent WO 200025229 |
| EP 1125218 | A1 | E | | G06F-017/00 | Based on patent WO 200025229 |

    Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI
    LU MC NL PT SE

| SG 87009 | A1 | | | G06F-017/00 | |
| JP 2002528820 | W | | 38 | G06T-001/00 | Based on patent WO 200025229 |

Abstract (Basic): WO 200025229 A1
      NOVELTY - Data groups (10,12) of elongate ribbons are generated in
  visually distinct manner for graphic display. Corresponding data groups
  are attached to each ribbon. By **weaving** the two ribbons in visually
  distinct form, an overlapping intersection point is generated. The
  intersection provides visual indication of relation between data groups
  that can be readily ascertained by viewing the displayed graphic image.
      DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a
  system for visually representing data group relations in CG image.
      USE - In medical field for visually representing diagnosis,
  treatment planning, management and monitoring of patient.
      ADVANTAGE - The use of color to define data groups and variation of
  ribbon with enhance user friendly nature of data **weaver** methodology.
  The intersection of ribbons carry differing significants that greatly
  enhances the ability of user to ascertain interrelations. The **weave**
  map allows the general analogy of direction to represent flow of
  process without restriction of strict sequencing.
      DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the computer generated
   weave pattern of ribbon groups.

Data groups (10,12)
         pp; 38 DwgNo 1/10
Title Terms: COMPUTER; GRAPHIC; BASED; VISUAL; REPRESENT; DIAGNOSE; TREAT;
   PLAN; MEDICAL; FIELD; GENERATE; INTERSECT; RIBBON; GROUP; VISUAL;
   INDICATE; RELATED; DATA; GROUP
Derwent Class: S05; T01
International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/00; G06T-001/00
International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-003/00; G06F-017/50;
   G06F-017/60; G06F-019/00
File Segment: EPI
Manual Codes (EPI/S-X): S05-D07; T01-J06A1; T01-J10C2

 7/TI/2   (Item 2 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:(c) 2004 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

 **Upholstery cover for public passenger vehicle seat - with fabric layer,
 abrasion-resistant fabric layer, wire mesh, and fire-retardant fabric
 layers to reduce smoke and flame risk**

01164242
INFORMATICS SYSTEM WEAVES
INFORMATIKSYSTEM VERBINDUNGEN
LIGNES ENTRECROISEES POUR SYSTEME INFORMATIQUE
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
  Johns Hopkins Singapore Pte Ltd, (3013940), Level 5, Clinical Research
    Centre (MD11), National University of Singapore, 10 Medical Drive,
    Singapore 117597, (SG), (Applicant designated States: all)
INVENTOR:
    POSTON, David , Hill Farm The Street, Flixton Suffolk NR35 1NZ, (GB)
    POSTON, Timothy , 14 Whitchurch Road, Singapore 138822, (SG)
    RAGHAVAN, Raghu , 4203 Somerset Place, Baltimore, MD 21210, (US)
    RAPPEL, James, Kolenchery , Block 812 81 Jurong West Street 04-154,
    Singapore 640812, (SG
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
  Powell, Timothy John (69723), Eric Potter Clarkson, Park View House, 58
    The Ropewalk, Nottingham NG1 5DD, (GB)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 1125218 A1 010822 (Basic)
                              WO 200025229 000504
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date):   EP 99952882 991022; WO 99SG103 991022
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): SG 9803834 981027
DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; CY; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI;
  LU; MC; NL; PT; SE
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/00
NOTE:
  No A-document published by EPO
LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):
  Application: 000628 A1 International application. (Art. 158(1))
  Application: 000628 A1 International application entering European
                            phase
  Application: 010822 A1 Published application with search report
  Examination: 010822 A1 Date of request for examination: 20010511
LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

00561856   **Image available**
INFORMATICS SYSTEM WEAVES
LIGNES ENTRECROISEES POUR SYSTEME INFORMATIQUE
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
  JOHNS HOPKINS SINGAPORE PTE LTD,
  POSTON David,
  POSTON Timothy,
  RAGHAVAN Raghu,
  RAPPEL James Kolenchery,
Inventor(s):
    POSTON David ,
    POSTON Timothy ,
    RAGHAVAN Raghu ,
    RAPPEL James Kolenchery
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

English Abstract
  The invention is a method of visually representing the relationships
  between data and actions, including a time dimension where this is
  required. It does this through the representation of items of data as
  "ribbons" which are " **woven** " in a pattern appropriate to the subject,
  and by using different visual arrangement for the intersections between
  these ribbons in order to convey different meanings. These arrangements
  include straight forward under-and-over intersections, but also use the
  metaphor of one or two longitudinal slits in one ribbon through which the
  other ribbon is threaded. The use of intersections with differing
  symbolic significance makes it possible to represent in two dimensional
  form a level of complexity which would otherwise require three dimension
  to be visualised. This form of **weave** diagram is particularly useful for
  data handling and data mining applications on computers and can be used
  as the basis for a graphical user interface.